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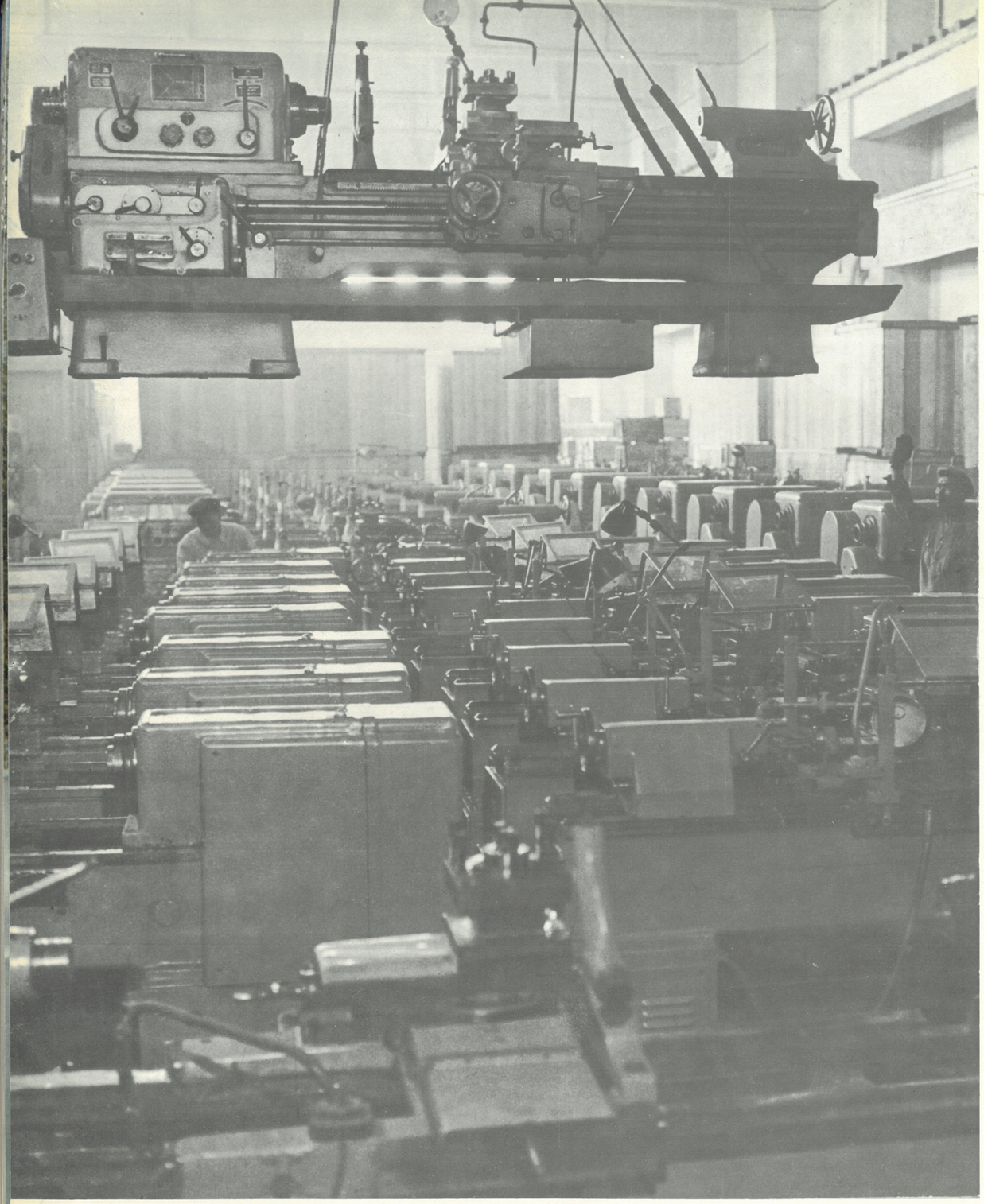

The workers of the factory where Comrade Pak Ryong Hang works are turning out a great deal of high-quality machine tools needed in economic construction and defence upbuilding through the intensification of the collective technical innovation movement

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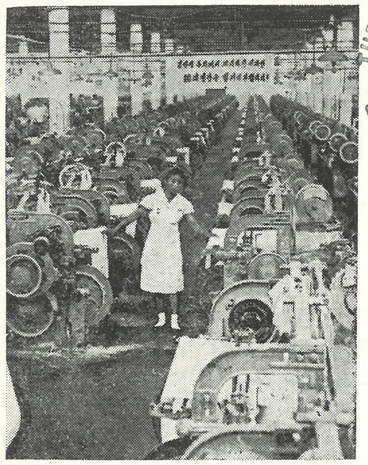

FRONT COVER: Labour Heroine Li Hwa Sun, a weaver of the mill where Comrade Ho Chang Guk works, is a multi-loom operator who tends 80 looms for herself. Last year she overfulfilled her yearly quota by 400 per cent and trained many of her colleagues into multi-loom operators. She is now advancing in the van of the mass collective innovation movement for conquering the summit of the Seven-Year Plan ahead of time in order to carry out to the end the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching on furnishing our people with much more suiting of better quality

Photo by Kim Ung Sop

BACK COVER: In our country children grow up happily free from any worries in the warm bosom of the fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung

Photo by Lee Myong Su

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ON SOME THEORETICAL PROBLEMS OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMY

Answers to the Questions Raised by Scientific and Educational Workers

March 1, 1969

KIM IL SUNG

In April 1968 I received questions from scholars, through the Science and Education Department of the Party Central Committee, concerning some problems of socialist economic theory. But, as the situation in the country was tense and we had the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Republic last year, I had little time to spare for a prompt answer to the questions. I was told that even of late some leading economic functionaries and scholars have no clear idea of these problems and are arguing about them. Therefore, I am now going to give my opinion about them.

1. PROBLEM OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE SCALE OF THE ECONOMY AND THE RATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY

Of late, a theory is in vogue among certain economists that though the economy grows without interruption in socialist society, its rate of growth cannot exceed 4-5 or 6-7 per cent a year when the economy reaches a certain stage of development. I was told there are people also among the leading workers of our state economic bodies, who argue that should our industrial output increase even only by 6-7 per cent a year, that would be high enough, inasmuch as in capitalist countries production goes up barely by 2-3 per cent a year.

They found such an argument on the assumption that the reserves for production growth diminish in the period of reconstruction as compared with the period of rehabilitation and that, accordingly, the more the economy develops and its scale grows, the less becomes the possibility of increasing production. In other words, they contend that the further industry advances, the more reduce the reserves and the slower becomes the rate of production growth. In our country, too, they say, there were plenty of reserves in the postwar rehabilitation period, but today when the basis of socialist industrialization has been laid and we are in the period of an all-out technical reconstruction of the national economy, production cannot be multiplied at an ever high rate, for there exist no much reserves.

People who think in this way are those who are either not aware of the true advantages of the socialist economic system or not willing to see them.

Socialist society has unlimited potentialities to incessantly develop the economy at such a high rate as is inconceivable in capitalist society, and the further socialist construction advances and the stronger the economic basis

grows, the greater become these potentialities.

In capitalist society production cannot steadily grow, the process of reproduction being periodically interrupted and much social labour wasted owing to the overproduction crises. In socialist society, however, all the labour resources and natural wealth of the country can be most reasonably made use of, and production can be incessantly raised according to plan. This possibility of production growth will ever increase according as the equilibrium among the branches of the national economy is rationally preserved and the country's economy is kept in better shape with the strengthening of the economy-organizing functions of the state of the proletarian dictatorship and the rise of the level of economic management of the functionaries. Since the socialist state controls co-ordinately and realizes production and distribution, accumulation and consumption according to plan, it can allocate a large amount of funds to accumulation and carry on socialist extended reproduction steadily on a big scale by using the funds most reasonably.

And the production relations of socialism open a wide scope for an unrestricted development of the productive forces, and the socialist state, by making use of this possibility, can rapidly develop technology according to plan. It is a law-governed process of building socialism and communism that the outmoded technique be replaced by a new technique and the new one by a yet newer one, that manual labour be mechanized, mechanization develop to semi-automation, and semi-automation on to automation. It is a palpable truth that in socialist society with the rapid development of technology, labour productivity increases constantly and production develops at a high rate.

In socialist society, high revolutionary zeal of the people is the decisive factor which energetically eggs the productive forces on to pullulate. The essential excellence of the socialist system lies in the fact that the working people, freed from exploitation and oppression, work with conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative for the country and the people, for society and the collective, as well as their own welfare. In capitalist society the working people are not interested in the development of production and technology at all, for they work of necessity under the menace of unemployment and hunger. But in socialist society the working people zealously work for the development of production, because they are deeply aware that the fruits of their labour belong to themselves, to their people and their country. The more the Party and state of the proletariat, in conformity to their proper functions, strengthen the ideological revolution among the working people and gradually eliminate the survivals of old ideologies from their minds, the more the working people will devote their talents and stamina to the development of socialist production. In this way, continuous improvements and innovations will be brought about in all fields of economic management, organization of production and labour, and development of technology.

All this testifies to the sheer fallacy of the theory that in socialist society the reserves for increased production diminish gradually and production cannot be kept rising at a high rate as the economy develops and its scale expands.

Practical experiences in building socialism in our country also irrefutably prove that such a theory is wrong.

To begin with, let me tell you what happened when we were tackling the Five-Year Plan. The economic life of our country at that time was very hard in general, although our Party members and working people had rehabilitated the ravaged economy in the main and made the living of the people stable by successfully carrying out the Three-Year National Economic Plan. Moreover, the enemies at home and abroad were running amuck to encroach upon the gains of our revolution and ruin the constructive work of our people. Under such circumstances we were confronted with the urgent task of quickly laying the foundation of industrialization to advance the economy of the country and improve the people's livelihood, and this required large quantities of rolled steel.

But at that time our country had only one blooming mill and its rated capacity was no more than 60,000 tons. Sixty thousand tons of rolled steel were, however, far from enough, for we had to build town and country, erect factories, and turn out more machines.

In all the previous arduous revolutionary

struggles our Party had trusted the working class and, leaning upon their strength, broke through bottlenecks and difficulties. And this time, too, our Party decided to go to the working class, consult them and pull through the existing difficulties.

Entrusted by the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee, we went to the Kangson Steel Works. When we asked the leading personnel of that steel works if they could not increase the output of rolled steel to 90,000 tons, some of them, shaking their heads, said that it would be difficult. So, we called the workers together and told them: We have barely managed to rehabilitate the ravaged economy, and now the factionalists have reared their heads against the Party and the great-power chauvinists put pressure on us, and the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique are getting frantic with "march north" clamours. But can all that be any excuse for us to get disheartened and yield to the grave difficulties lying in the way of the cause of revolution and construction? No, that won't do. We only trust you working class, the main force of our revolution, and we have no one but you to rely on. Then, to tide over these grave difficulties facing our Party, you must be in high spirits and work hard to produce plenty and construct well, and thus drive the economic construction more vigorously, isn't that so?

We conducted our political work in this way, and the workers of Kangson came out with a resolution to produce 90,000 tons of rolled steel. Roused to activity, they strove hard improving the existing machines and equipment and undoing entangled knots, with the result that 120,000 tons of rolled steel was turned out instead of 90,000 that year. This steel works could raise the capacity of the bloomery to the present level of 450,000 tons, that is, nearly 8 times the rated capacity.

Not only in the Kangson Steel Works but in all fields of the national economy and all factories and enterprises, the old rated capacities were scrapped and great innovations were made, miracles wrought day after day to startle the world, and the economy of our country developed at a very high rate. Thus, the Five-Year Plan envisaging a 2.6-fold increase in total industrial output value was carried out in two years and a half, and the production plan for major manufactured goods was also fulfilled or overfulfilled on all indices of products in four years.

During the last 7-8 years since the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, the tasks of the overall technical revolution have been vigorously carried forward in our country with the result that a number of new fields of industry have been opened, the technical equipment of industry has been radically improved, and the scale of production expanded many times. If the "theory" of some people that with the expansion of the scale of production the rate of its growth decreases, were right, it would have been impossible for our country to keep up the high tempo of production growth any longer in the period that followed the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan. But in the Seven-Year Plan period, too, the economy has developed continually at a high speed, though our country appropriated a large part of accumulation additionally for the defence upbuilding in view of the more pronounced aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists. Above all, the National Economic Plan for 1967, the plan for the first year in implementing the decision of the Party Conference on building the economy and defence in parallel, was a tight plan envisaging a 12.8 per cent increase in total industrial output value over the previous year. But in 1967 we actually overfulfilled the plan far and raised industrial output as much as 17 per cent in a year. Had it not been for the rare flood damage that year, industrial output would have risen more than 20 per cent. This is to be ascribed to the fact that our Party intensified the ideological revolution among the working people, thereby arousing their conscious enthusiasm and waging a resolute struggle against passivism, conservatism and all other sorts of old ideas that hampered our forward movement.

Take the Songhung Mine for example.

In 1967 when the managing workers of the Songhung Mine came up with a plan of very low target, the Cabinet persuaded them to raise it a little higher. Yet, even this was too low to meet the demand of the Party. So the Party Central Committee, with a view to conducting political work among the workers of the Songhung Mine, summoned the cadres of

the mine, platoon leaders and above, and held a meeting. There, we told them: To carry out successfully the line of building the economy and defence in parallel set forth by the Party Conference, the Songhung Mine will have to extract more nonferrous metal. Thereupon, they pledged themselves to mine more nonferrous metal than the target set by the Cabinet. In the end, they produced nearly twice as much as they had promised at first.

Let us take another example.

Functionaries in the field of the engineering industry said that they had no reserve, so we went to the Ryongsong Machine Plant in 1967 and kindled the flames of innovation. The workers there all rose and fulfilled the keyed-up plan of the year, including the plan for extra production, by October 10, two months and 20 days ahead of schedule.

Great reserves were also found in the course of the struggle to carry out last year's national economic plan.

Under the circumstances of frantic war clamours by the U.S. imperialists following the "Pueblo" incident, the Party Central Committee addressed an appeal last year to the factories and enterprises in all fields of the national economy to fulfil ahead of schedule all their assignments of production and construction and produce more with the spared labour power, materials and equipment.

This revolutionary call of the Party found a response in all factories and enterprises, and many of them, out of a burning desire to drive out the U.S. imperialists from our soil and unify the country at the earliest possible date, asked for more assignments and excellently carried out their resolve.

All this shows that we can develop the economy as fast as we want, no matter how big its scale is, if we, by conducting political work well in accordance with the line set forth by our Party, enhance the political consciousness of the masses, arouse their revolutionary zeal and constantly improve techniques.

The theory that should industry reach a certain stage of development, the reserves would diminish and a high rate of growth could not be ensured in industrial production, has nothing to do with the Marxist-Leninist theory of economy. The "theory" that large-scale economy could not develop rapidly is but a sophistry brought forward by some people to justify the fact that their technical progress is slow and their economy stagnant because they, talking about "liberalization" and "democratic development," did not educate their working people and, as a result, the latter are ideologically so slackened as to fiddle about and loaf on the job.

Referring to the immediate tasks of Soviet power after the victory of the October Socialist Revolution, Lenin put forward the famous proposition: Communism is Soviet power plus the electrification of the whole country. This proposition of Lenin's, though simple, has a profound meaning. I think it is of great importance for building socialism and communism that we have a correct understanding of this proposition and translate it into practice. What is meant by the Soviet power mentioned by Lenin? It means no less than the dictatorship of the proletariat. It, therefore, means that the state of the working class should continue the class struggle and carry out the ideological and cultural revolutions to remould the consciousness of the people and enhance their technical and cultural level, and accomplish the task of *working-classizing* and revolutionizing the whole society. By electrification it is meant that technology should be developed to such a high level as to be able to make all the production processes automatic and the material-production basis of society be greatly consolidated. To sum up, this proposition of Lenin's teaches that communism will be realized only when the dictatorship of the proletariat is strengthened to accomplish the ideological and cultural revolutions and to revolutionize and *working-classize* the whole society and, at the same time, when the technical revolution is accomplished to lay a solid material and technical basis for a very high level of productive forces.

If we neglect any one of the two, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the technical revolution alluded to by Lenin, we can neither steadily develop the socialist economy at a high tempo nor build a communist society. We should therefore strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and drive the technical revolution dynamically in order to build a communist society. As Lenin passed away before

he himself could build communism, we must give a correct interpretation to his proposition and carry it into effect. Some people, however, refuse to correctly understand and put into effect this proposition of Lenin's. We must categorically oppose Right opportunism in the field of economic theory in order to accelerate socialist construction at a higher rate. If we do not take issue with the Right deviation in the economic field, weaken the proletarian dictatorship, do not conduct political work, foster individual selfishness among the people, and try to make the people move merely with money, we cannot call forth their collective heroism and heuristic initiative and, accordingly, we cannot successfully carry out the tasks either of technical revolution or of economic construction. If we tail after the Right opportunist theory and fail to develop the economy rapidly, we may find it difficult even to provide everybody with a job and feed him. Then, how can we who have taken over very backward productive forces from the old society, catch up with the advanced countries and build a communist society where each works according to his ability and each receives according to his needs? We must reject the Right opportunist theory, definitely defend and carry through to the end the revolutionary ideas of our Party, the theory of economic construction of our Party, and thus keep on the grand march of Chollima in building socialism.

2. PROBLEMS OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION IN THE FORM OF COMMODITY AND THE USE OF THE LAW OF VALUE IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY

I have heard that some economists are arguing about the questions of whether or not the means of production is a commodity in socialist society and whether or not the law of value operates in the domain of its production and circulation.

I think these questions should not be handled in the same breath. In socialist society the means of production can sometimes be a commodity and sometimes not, as the case may be. So, the law of value will operate when it is a commodity, and will not when it is not. Because the law of value is a law of commodity production.

Then, when is the means of production a commodity and when not? To find the right solution to this question, I deem it necessary, first of all, to have a clear idea of the properties of commodity and the origin of commodity production.

Commodity is a thing produced not for one's own consumption but for sale. In other words, not all products are commodities, but things produced for the purpose of exchange are commodities. As is clear from this, for a product to be a commodity, firstly, there must be the social division of labour through which different kinds of goods are produced; secondly, there must be the seller and the buyer—the man who gives up the right to possess a thing by selling it and the man who buys and acquires the right to possess it. That is to say, commodity production presupposes the social division of labour and the differentiation of ownership of produce. Therefore, where there is no social division of labour and ownership is not differentiated but remains in a single form, there can be no commodity production.

The reason why the commodity-money relations exist in socialist society should also be explained by the fact that there exist the social division of labour and different forms of ownership of produce. As everybody knows, in socialist society the division of labour not only exists but develops every day. As for the ownership, too, there exist the state and the co-operative ownership of the means of production and the private ownership of consumer goods as well, though in the course of the socialist revolution private ownership is abolished and different forms of economy that existed in the early part of the transition period are gradually fused into a single, socialist form of economy. Besides, the socialist states must carry on foreign trade under the circumstances that communism has not yet triumphed on a world-wide scale and there exist frontiers.

All these things are conditions that give rise to commodity production in socialist society. It goes without saying that in socialist society commodity production is a production of goods without the capitalist and, therefore, the law of value operates not blindly as in capitalist society but within a limited sweep, and the

state uses it in a planned way as an economic lever for effective management of the economy. Later, when the transition period is over and co-operative property is turned into property of the entire people so that a unitary form of ownership is established, the produce of society, if foreign trade is not taken into consideration, will be called not by the name of commodity but simply called means of production and consumer goods or by some other names. Then, the law of value will also cease to operate. Needless to say, even then the social division of labour will continue to develop, but there will be no more commodity production.

Scholars, leading economic functionaries and many other people now commit Right or "Left" errors in both the theoretical domain and the economic management, because they have not fully understood whether the means of production is a commodity or not in socialist society. As a result, some fall into the Right tendency to manage the economy in a capitalist way, overrating the importance of commodity production and the law of value in the wake of the revisionist theory while others commit the "ultra-Left" error of failing to streamline the enterprise management and causing a large wastage of means of production and labour power by totally ignoring commodity production and the role of the law of value in disregard of the transitional character of our society. A correct understanding of and dealing with this question is of weighty importance in socialist economic construction. After all, the question of utilizing the commodity-money relations is an important one which the state of the working class must properly settle in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. Right or "Left" error in this question can bring forth a serious harm.

The data as to in what case the means of production is a commodity and in what case not in socialist society, should also be found in the differentiation of ownership. In socialist society the means of production, even when shifted to other places, is not a commodity as long as it does not change hands, and it is a commodity when it changes hands. From this derives an obvious conclusion as follows:

Firstly, when a means of production turned out in the state sector of ownership is transferred to co-operative ownership or vice versa, it is a commodity in either case and, therefore, the law of value operates here; secondly, a means of production which is exchanged within the bounds of co-operative ownership, between co-operative farms, between producers' co-operatives or between the former and the latter, is equally a commodity and here, too, the law of value operates; thirdly, in the case of export the means of production is a commodity and it is dealt at the world market price or at the socialist market price. For instance, when countries like Indonesia and Cambodia ask our country for machine tools, the machine tools sold to these countries are commodities for which we should receive due prices. And when a Confederation of the North and the South, though not yet realized at the moment, is established in our country in accordance with our Party's proposal for national unification, and businessmen in South Korea ask us for machines and equipment, we will have to sell them. In that case the machines and equipment we shall sell them will be commodities, and here the law of value will be bound to come into consideration.

What, then, are the equipment, raw and other materials that are transferred between the state enterprises? They are not commodities. Because the means of production such as these are turned out on the basis of socialist co-operation in production, and even when they are turned over from one enterprise to another, they remain under the ownership of the socialist state, and such means of production are supplied not through free trade but in a planned way by the state according to the plan of equipment and material supply. When the state finds it necessary, it provides the enterprises with the means of production, even if the enterprises do not ask for them, just as it provides the army with weapons. The machines, equipment, raw and other materials transferred between the state enterprises, therefore, cannot be called commodities realized through the operation of the law of value.

Then, what shall we call these means of production transferred between the state enterprises, if not commodities, and what shall we say is being made use of, if not the operation of the law of value, in assessing the prices of the means of production when they are turned

over, or in accounting their costs when produced? It would be right to say that the means of production which are transferred between the state enterprises according to the plans of equipment and material supply and of co-operative production are not commodities, but assume the form of commodity, and, accordingly, that in this case the law of value does not operate in substance as in the case of commodity production, but in form.

Namely, such means of production are not commodities in the proper sense of the word, but merely assume the form of commodity, and, accordingly, what is made use of here is not the operation of the law of value in the proper sense of the word, but the law of value in form; and in the case of the production and exchange of the means of production, the form of value is made use of simply as an instrument of economic accounting, and not the value itself.

Then, how is it going to be explained that the means of production which are transferred between the state enterprises, are not commodities but merely assume the form of commodity? It is so because the state enterprises are relatively independent in using and managing the means of production and in running the economy, as if they were under different ownership, though they are all under one and the same ownership of the state. Though all the business-accounting enterprises in the state sector are owned by the state, they separately use the means of production received from other enterprises according to the unitary plan of the state, and must net a certain profit for the state after they recover the costs spent on their products.

Although such business-accounting state enterprises are under the same ownership, independence in management of each of them gives the impression that the means of production transferred between them were commodities like those handed over to different ownership. Thus, when an enterprise delivers means of production to another, it does not give them free or dirt-cheap at random, but hands them over at prices fixed by the state uniformly according to the expenditure of socially necessary labour on the principle of equivalent compensation, though they are business-accounting enterprises in the state sector all alike. Though equally state-owned, the enterprises have to be particular about things of their own and of others, and transactions in the means of production have to be conducted on a strict accounting basis.

Why, then, should the enterprises within the state sector be granted independence in management, and why should the means of production be delivered and received by them with strict accounting on the principle of equivalence when it is no commodity? That has something to do with the specific feature of socialist society which is a transitional one. In socialist society the productive forces have not yet developed to such an extent as each works according to his ability and each receives according to his needs. And not all people possess so high a degree of collectivist spirit as to hold dear and take responsible care of state properties like their own. In not a few cases, even those who are educated enough do not care so much about the business of other state bodies or enterprises as about their own business, nor do they devote themselves to it, to say nothing of those who still harbour such old ideological debris as boring into the interests of the state or other organs and enterprises, placing the narrow interests of their own organs and localities before everything, being stodgily departmentalized and parochialized. Further, under socialism labour has become, of course, an honorable and worthwhile thing, but not yet life's prime requirement as in communist society. Precisely all these things require that under socialism equivalent values be strictly accounted in transactions between the enterprises, though they are all alike state-owned. If our society had a great affluence of goods and if the managing staffs and working people of all enterprises were free from selfishness, were concerned about all the state properties as about their own, and conducted all the state affairs as devotedly as their own, then there would be no need of casting accounts on an equivalent basis.

A proper use of the commodity form and the commercial form in the production and circulation of the means of production is of definite significance in methodically increasing the profits of enterprises and the accumulations of the state by eliminating the wastage of social labour and strengthening the save-and-spare regime. It is therefore necessary to make a proper use of them in all branches of the

national economy and at all enterprises.

Above all, efforts should be made to use properly the form of value in the field of manufacturing the means of production to strengthen the strict accounting system and the control by *won* over the use of raw and other materials as well as labour power and systematically lower the standard of material consumption per unit.

In the domain of circulation, too, the commercial form should be fully utilized, while good plans of equipment and material supply are mapped out, so as to do away with the wastage of machines, equipment, raw and other materials and use them in a rational way. When we set up the material supply agencies and saw to it that raw and other materials were bought and sold through the medium of the agencies, we aimed at ensuring their smooth supply.

Our economic functionaries, however, fail to do this properly. The textbook of political economy, too, simply says that the means of production is excluded from the sphere of commodity circulation and is supplied to enterprises according to plan, but it makes no mention whatever of how and in what form its supply is realized. The question of supply of means of production is all but left out from the textbook of political economy and, particularly, the question of purchase and sale of raw and other materials between the state enterprises is not even touched upon.

Such being the case, there have appeared many shortcomings in the supply of materials. When securing raw and other materials, the enterprises take them without caring much about their prices, high or low. Moreover, it is not infrequent that valuable materials lie idle in heaps at some enterprises, while at other enterprises production is interrupted for want of the same materials.

True, this is partly owing to the defective plans of material supply mapped out by the State Planning Commission, but the issue rather lies in the ignorance of the fact that the supply of raw and other materials is also realized in the form of trade. That is to say, the supply of raw and other materials is realized in the form of commodity circulation, inasmuch as the form of selling and buying is adopted between the state enterprises, too. But this has been ignored. As a result, in case the planning organs map out erroneous plans for the supply of materials, nobody is to answer for the materials being kept idle or wasted, and the defect is detected nowhere.

To straighten out this question, it is necessary, first of all, to enhance the role of the material supply agencies. When the material supply agencies do their work well, they will not be besieged by crowds of people coming to procure materials and will be able to properly supply them, even if small in quantity, to the enterprises in need of them for effective use, and the enterprises, on their part, will stop receiving materials at random with no consideration whatever of whether they are necessary or not, only to keep them idle or waste them.

We must know that when means of production such as machines, equipment, raw and other materials produced in factories and enterprises, while remaining under state ownership, are transferred between the enterprises, it assumes the form of commodity circulation. Then, here their prices will become an issue and so, if there sometimes happen to be defects in the plans, it will be possible to straighten them out in the course of actual supply.

Of course, in our society everything is produced, supplied, and consumed according to plan. Moreover, under the ownership of the entire people production, supply and consumption are completely planned. It is by no means an easy thing, however, to have everything correctly planned. We have been carrying on a planned economy for over 20 years and we have kept on emphasizing that the plans must be objective. But planning is still not quite in order.

The same is true of the plans of supply of raw and other materials. Some kinds of materials are left out of the plan and some unnecessary things are included in the plan for supply. Then, where should the defects be detected? They should be detected at the supply agencies. That is, they must be complemented and corrected in the course of selling and buying raw and other materials through the agencies.

Besides, even if a material supply plan has been all correctly drawn up, it cannot be executed when the supply work is not actually

carried on properly. If the form of trade, that is, the form of selling and buying, is ignored in the supply of raw and other materials and if they are supplied simply according to plan, materials may be used at random and squandered at the enterprises. Such practices can take place quite often so long as our functionaries and working people are not all communist.

It is therefore necessary to raise the role of the supply agencies and make the most of the form of commodity circulation in the supply of raw and other materials. Thus, things must be so arranged that if an enterprise should purchase some kinds of materials too much, it would not be able to buy other kinds, and if materials should be wasted, the business activities of the enterprise would be greatly affected. Only when such conditions are arranged in the supply of raw and other materials, will the functionaries of the enterprises come to closely check up the prices of materials and transport costs, value and take better care of materials, and make efforts to lower the standard of consumption per unit in the use of materials.

Now I should like to present my views on the question of making proper use of the law of value in the production and circulation of commodities.

Most important of all in the use of the law of value is to fix the prices of commodities properly. Prices should be assessed on the basis of correctly reckoning with the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism and the law of value.

First of all, the assessment of prices should be based correctly on the socially necessary labour contained in goods. If the fixing of prices is not based on the outlays of socially necessary labour, equilibrium of the prices cannot be maintained, nor can the socialist distribution be properly done, and the development of social production can be unfavorably affected.

Let us take an example. Once I walked into a shop in Changsong county of North Pyongan Province, and I found there a metre of twisted-yarn fabric woven with 200 grammes of yarn priced three *won* and a thread-ball weighing 50 grammes 5.4 *won*. It meant that a thread-ball was priced twice as dear as a piece of cloth made of twisted yarn equivalent to four thread-balls, which was woven into fabrics and dyed. Indeed, it seems to me that much labour and fairly large production costs were needed to reel thread at a local industry factory, because it was poorly mechanized. But since thread is not reeled by the hand spinning-wheel, its cost cannot be larger than the cost of fabrics. And even if the production costs were so high, the price cannot be fixed without taking into account the expenditure of socially necessary labour, and it goes against reason to fix the price so preposterously.

Further, low prices should be assigned to the mass consumption goods when the prices are fixed. It is a matter of course, as I have mentioned above, that the values of commodities should be taken into account in assessing their prices. But this by no means signifies that the price of a commodity cannot be deviated from its value. The Party and the state of the working class should assign low prices to the mass consumption goods by actively deviating the prices of commodities from their values. That is to say, rice, cloths, footwear, mosquito nets, thread, matches, school things and other goods indispensable for the people's material and cultural life should be cheap. This precisely means a proper use of the law of value, and this accords with the essential requirement of the socialist system to feed and dress all the working people evenly and to make them equally well-off.

Otherwise, if we price the mass consumption goods dear, we cannot fully reveal the excellence of the socialist system and can possibly cause inconveniences to the people's life. If, for example, the prices of fabrics such as vinalon mixtures much demanded by our people were set high, it would not be possible to make all the people dress decently. And if the prices of such school supplies as textbooks, pencils, notebooks and satchels were set high, children would not be duly educated despite the carrying out of compulsory education.

Nevertheless, there is a tendency among our functionaries to increase the state budgetary revenue by unwarrantably raising the prices of fabrics and other mass consumption goods. As a result, though we turn out such large quantities of fabrics as 20 metres per head of

the population, the working people cannot afford to buy enough to dress their children well as the prices are high. No doubt, the major reason why not much fabrics go round to the people is that our country still fails to turn out various fabrics at low costs. But it should be clearly borne in mind that the improper stance of the functionaries towards securing the state budgetary revenue by means of raising the prices of cloths is also largely accountable for the small cloth supply to the people. Owing to the erroneous act of the functionaries, the prices of fabrics have kept rising unreasonably over the past few years.

Unless our functionaries rectify such wrong ideas and attitude of work, livelihood of the people cannot be improved rapidly. In fact, it often happens that cloths do not sell because of their excessive prices and lie long on the counter and, at last, they have to be sold off at reduced prices. This, in the end, will not only be harmful to the people's livelihood but render it impossible to secure the state budgetary revenue.

Our Party and Government, therefore, fix definite rates of turnover levies and assign low prices to the mass consumption goods at least and, particularly, see to it that the goods for the children are priced so low that their production costs can be barely recovered, even if the state budgetary revenue could not be lifted. This principle should be further observed.

On the contrary, however, tobacco and drink, luxury goods, high-quality suit material and other things which are in limited supply as yet, should be priced higher than the mass consumption goods in order to adjust the demands for them. The charges for welfare facilities including the dwelling houses should also be fixed on the same principle as the prices of commodities. The rents on ordinarily-furnished one- or two-room flats, for example, should be cheap, but those on well-appointed dwellings with three or more rooms should be high because we do not have them in numbers. Of course, when our productive forces are developed high enough to fully ensure all the goods and facilities needed by the people, it will become unnecessary to go to the trouble of taking such measures.

To fix the prices of commodities correctly, we must make them uniform. The unfair prices found so far in some cases have something to do with the failure on the part of the leading functionaries of the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and some other economic organs to exercise control over the assessment of prices on the goods produced by the local industry enterprises, leaving it at the disposal of the chairman of the provincial people's committees on the plea that these goods were supposed to be of local significance. Therefore, just as the regional planning commissions have been set up to unify planning, regional price commissions should be established to unify the assessment of prices on the goods including those turned out by the local industry enterprises, and the economic organs such as the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and the Price Assessment Commission should strengthen their control over the assessment of prices.

3. PROBLEMS OF THE PEASANT MARKET IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY AND OF THE WAY OF ABOLISHING IT

The peasant market represents a form of trade whereby the peasants sell directly to the population at definite places part of the farm produce as well as animal products of the joint economy of co-operative farms and of the sideline of individual co-operative farmers. Though a form of trade in socialist society, the peasant market retains a lot of remains of capitalism. What, then, are the capitalist remains of the peasant market? They are to be found in the fact that in the peasant market prices are determined spontaneously according to demand and supply and, therefore, the law of value operates somewhat blindly. The state does not plan demand and supply or prices for the peasant market. Of course, the spontaneous character of the peasant market undergoes certain restrictions according as the state trade develops and the co-ordinating function of the state over the peasant market grows. Yet, at the stage of socialism, the peasant market cannot be completely done away with.

The word *Jang* (market—Tr.) engendered neither under the socialist system nor under the capitalist; it is a term left over from feudal society. *Jang* came into being as handicrafts developed in the feudal age. From of old the

Koreans call a merchant *Jang-sa-gun* which means "a person who does business at *Jang*". Thus, *Jang* is a backward form of trade that engendered in feudal society. It is therefore preferable in principle that there be no peasant market, a backward form of trade, under the advanced, socialist system.

But, since there are the co-operative economy and individual sideline production under socialism, it is inevitable that the peasant market exists, and it is not half bad that it does. Some comrades seem to consider that the state should even purchase all the sideline products and supply them in a planned way, but they are wrong, and it is not practicable either. As for the individual sideline products, the producers should be allowed to consume them and take the surplus to the market to sell or barter for other goods according to their wish. As for the animal products and industrial crops turned out by the joint economy of co-operative farms, the greater part should be purchased by the state, but part of them should be divided among the peasants. They may consume them, or sell them to the purchasing agents or take them to the peasant market for sale. The peasants should not be forced to sell them exclusively to the purchasing agents, but should be allowed to sell them to anybody they like. That is the way to afford more facilities to the people's life.

The textbook of political economy does not give a good account of the peasant market. It only says that the peasant market produces unfavorable effect on the development of the joint economy and fosters the petty-bourgeois ideas and selfishness of the peasants. But no clear account is provided in it as to why the peasant market is necessary in socialist society, what role it plays and when it can disappear.

It is rather good than bad that the sideline production and the peasant market still exist in socialist society. We are not yet in a position to sufficiently supply, through the channels of the state, all that are necessary for the people's life, above all, sundry goods for daily use like brooms and calabash-ladles, and subsidiary provisions like meat, eggs, gingili and wild sesame. And under the circumstances, what is wrong if individuals produce these things on the side and sell them in the market? A backward way as it is, it should still be made use of when the advanced ways are not enough to cover everything.

Some functionaries fear that the sideline production or the peasant market might revive capitalism right away. But they don't have to. If too large kitchen-gardens were given to co-operative farmers, they might be engrossed in their individual farming, neglecting collective labour, and this might foster capitalist elements. But the kitchen-gardens of our peasants are no bigger than a few dozen *pyong* each, and their individual sideline stock-breeding amounts to no more than raising a couple of pigs or a dozen or so of chickens per household. And even if a peasant grows a few stalks of tobacco on his garden plot, it will not turn into capitalist management, and even if he takes a few chickens to the peasant market and sells them at a bit high price, he will not become a capitalist.

But what would happen if the peasant market were abolished by law on the supposed ground that the sideline production as well as the peasant market had a harmful effect on the joint economy and fostered selfishness? The market place would disappear, of course, but the black-market would remain. Peasants would knock at the kitchen-doors of the others' or hang about the back streets to sell chickens or eggs they raised on the side. Then they might be caught in this act to be fined or punished otherwise by law. So, forcible abolition of the peasant market would help you to no solution, but might rather cause inconveniences to the people's life and incriminate many people senselessly.

Therefore, as long as the state cannot sufficiently produce and supply all the goods necessary for the people's life, we must strictly guard against the "Left" tendency to abolish the peasant market so hastily.

Then, when will the individual sideline production and the peasant market disappear?

Firstly, they will disappear only when the country is industrialized, technology highly developed, and there are plenty of all consumer goods required by the people. Nobody will trouble himself to go to the peasant market, when he can buy anything he wants from state-owned shops, and it will not be dealt in the peasant market either. Suppose cheap and good-quality chemical fibres gush forth in

plenty from the factories. Then, people will not take the trouble to go to the market place to buy the expensive cotton; and even if some peasants want to sell it dear, it will not sell. Even under the present circumstances, goods which meet the demands of the people are not dealt in the peasant market, and they are sold at uniform prices in all parts of our country, in big cities like Hamhung as well as in remote mountain villages like Potae-ri at the foot of Mt. Baekdu all alike. When goods are plentiful and sold at uniform prices in this way, it is nothing short of a supply system.

It must be borne in mind, however, that goods which do not meet the demands of the people are dealt underhand or resold at the peasant market, even when uniform prices are fixed on them by the state. It happens that some people buy goods from the shops and hoard them and sell them at higher prices when they are badly needed by others. Let me take the sale of eggs for example. At present we produce eggs at the chicken farms built in Pyongyang and many other places. But we do not yet produce them to such an extent as to supply enough of them to the people. So, there, too, exists a discrepancy between the state and the peasant-market prices of eggs. Taking advantage of this, there has appeared the practice of reselling eggs.

Yet, we cannot, of course, send those who have resold some eggs to prison as criminals. As for other methods of control, there is no other way than taking some technical measures such as regulating the volume of sale per buyer. Of course, such measures should also be taken, but all we can do with them is no more than composing somewhat the concentration of goods in the hands of a few people. Such measures can by no means completely do away with the reselling in the peasant market or the black-marketeering.

To solve this problem large quantities of goods should be produced. If more egg farms are built and enough eggs are turned out to fully meet the needs of the people, the black-marketing of eggs will disappear, and buying and selling in the peasant market, too, will naturally come to an end. If the state meets the demands of the people in this way and eliminates from the peasant market goods dealt there one by one, then the peasant market will no longer be needed in the end.

Secondly, the individual sideline production and peasant market will cease to exist only when co-operative ownership is turned into ownership of the entire people.

As was pointed out in the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question, too, there will be no more buying and selling in the peasant market when we have converted co-operative property into property of the entire people by organically welding the two forms of ownership while steadily enhancing the leading role of property of the entire people over co-operative property.

One of the major reasons why there exists the peasant market at present is that there are the co-operative and the individual sideline economy side by side with the state economy.

Therefore, when the two sorts of ownership are welded into the single ownership of the entire people the individual sideline economy will vanish, due to the developed productive forces, and, consequently, the peasant market will disappear and the circulation of commodities as a whole will become unnecessary. Then, products will be distributed under a supply system. At present, we distribute rice and some other indispensable goods to the workers and office employees under a supply system. Needless to say, this supply system was introduced not because the goods were abundant, nor was it introduced under the circumstances of the single ownership of the entire people. We have the system with a view to exercising control so as to make people eat and live equally under the circumstances where goods are not plenty. The system of supply of produce we intend to introduce when the productive forces will be very highly developed and the two forms of property will be welded into a single property of the entire people, will be different from the one we have now for control; it means a supply system aimed at providing the people more effectively with consumer goods turned out in large quantities, according to their diverse needs.

To conclude, the peasant market as well as the underhand dealings will disappear and trade will go over finally to the supply system only when the productive forces have developed to such an extent that the state can sufficiently turn out and supply all kinds of goods required by the people and co-operative ownership has grown into ownership of the entire people.

Successful Realization of Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Far-reaching Plan for Solution of Question of National Cadres

One of the most important questions in the building of a new society is to firmly build up the contingent of nation's own cadres.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"An independent state cannot be built without able national cadres in various fields of politics, economy and culture." In order to effect radical changes in all fields of the building of a new society—politics, economy, culture, etc.—and further to carry out the historic mission of building socialism and communism, the working class in power must have its own national cadres.

The question of national cadres in our country was raised as a very pressing and difficult task due to the historical conditions of the social development of our country and the peculiarities of the revolutionary situation created after liberation.

Due to Japanese imperialist colonial rule that lasted nearly half a century we had no state and economic functionaries and technical and cultural cadres immediately after liberation. Nor had we any foundation for training national cadres.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea after liberation further aggravated all these difficulties and hardships. The Korean people had to establish a solid revolutionary base in the northern half as early as possible to cope with the colonial enslavement policy pursued by U.S. imperialism in the southern half.

Indeed, the question of training national cadres in our country after liberation was a key problem decisive of the success of revolution and constructive work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of training large numbers of new national cadres of working-people origin and boldly trusting, educating and remoulding old intellectuals to let them take an active part in the building of a new society and personally organized and guided the work, and thus brilliantly solved the question of national cadres that presented itself as a burning question in the revolution and constructive work of our country.

The question of educating and remoulding old intellectuals in the building of the contingent of national technical cadres has a very important significance.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us as follows:

"Our Party put faith in the revolutionary spirit of the old intellectuals and adopted the line of actively drawing them in the building of a new society and thus remoulding them into intellectuals serving the working people."

This line of Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly reflects the objective requirement of the development of the revolution and is a most wise line.

The old intellectuals of our country, most of them being of rich-family origin, had been obliged to serve the imperialists and exploiting classes. But they had anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit as they had been subjected to national oppression and discrimination in treatment by foreign imperialism as the intellectuals of a colony. And they could serve the progressive working class in accordance with the law of social development as they were learned and acquired truth.

Taking consideration of this fact, Comrade Kim Il Sung denounced all erroneous prejudices against the old intellectuals and set forth the original line of actively drawing them in the building of the new fatherland by boldly trusting, educating and remoulding them.

Immensely moved at the great solicitude and trust shown by the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the old intellectuals of our country have showed their single-hearted loyalty to the Party and the Leader entrusting their destinies entirely to the Party for more than 20 years since the country's liberation and performed great exploits in the revolution and construction. Through the persistent education by the Party and the ordeals of the arduous revolutionary struggle they have been remoulded into fine socialist intellectuals and brought up into able national cadres.

The Workers' Party of Korea has directed the greatest attention to training new national cadres of working-people origin in an extensive way, while remoulding old intellectuals.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us as follows:

"With a view to rapidly expanding the ranks of national cadres, the Party adopted the policy of keeping the work of training cadres and educational work ahead of all other work."

The proper combination of the immediate demand with the prospective demand in the training of cadres is of very weighty significance in accelerating the revolution and construction.

Under the condition that we had no cadres as a result of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, we had two tasks to carry out for the work of training cadres in our country, that is, to secure the cadres needed immediately and those necessary for the future simultaneously.

Through the movement for general mobilization of ideology for state building the Workers' Party of Korea thoroughly overcame the ideological residue left over by the Japanese imperialists first of all among the people and armed them with the idea of state building and, at the same time, set up various types of training organs including short-term course and took measures to train immediately required cadres who were capable of building the party, operating the state, managing the economy and developing a new culture.

Along with it, the slave education system of the Japanese imperialists was abolished and the popular education system was established under which every one can study and educational organs of various levels were set up to train those coming from among the workers and peasants into new intellectuals needed in all fields of the national economy.

But it was not an easy matter. In those days we had neither educational workers for training cadres nor text-books. We also lacked experiences in having operated cadre-training organs. What is worse, the factionalists slandered the Party's policy of training cadres, saying: "College can be run in a civilized country, only in a country that has many scholars and educationists as well as experiences."

Comrade Kim Il Sung denounced such a raving of the factionalists and, overcoming the hard conditions in the early years following the liberation, set up Kim Il Sung University, the first university of our people, in October 1946 according to the great plan he had cherished since the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Thus the Korean people came to have a higher institution of learning and a powerful base for training national cadres to realize their long-cherished desire. Relying on the base they built 15 colleges and 55 specialized technical schools already in the peaceful construction period (August, 1945-June, 1950) and trained new intellectuals of working-people origin who would serve in the building of a new country.

Even in the arduous days of the war the Party, in anticipation of the post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction of the national economy, evacuated colleges and specialized schools to safe places to continue the educational work. In the post-war period it pushed ahead with the work of training national cadres more energetically.

Particularly, in order to meet the growing requirements for technical cadres higher technical schools were set up and institutions of higher learning expanded.

At present in our country more than 2,690,000, or a quarter of the population, are studying free of charge at 9,260 schools of various levels including 98 higher institutions of learning. Especially as from 1967 the universal nine-year compulsory technical education combining general education with elementary technical education was enforced, which made it possible to train the rising generation into the reserves of socialist and communist construction who have attained all-round developments, reliable successors to the cause of the Korean revolution and to enhance the technical and cultural standards of all the working people.

What is most important in education and in the training of cadres is how to combine general education with technical education, education with productive labour.

Only when education and productive labour are properly combined, can the rising generation be trained into cultured men of a new type who possess general elementary knowledge and are equipped with modern techniques and have attained all-round developments.

The question was solved splendidly by the technical education system established for the first time in our country on the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us as follows.

"Going over to universal compulsory technical education means the further development of the socialist education system; it will mark an epoch-making change in bringing up the younger generation as able builders of communism."

With the establishment in our country of the system of technical education closely combining general education with technical education and education with productive labour, an end was put once and for all to the practice that made slight of productive technical education while putting stress only on general education, which was a hangover from the old society. As a result, our younger generation are all growing up into the civilized workers possessed of the basic principles of modern production as well as enough general knowledge, into those capable of doing their bit creditably for the cultural and technical rev-

(Continued on page 24)

In order to find out a most correct solution of the land question Comrade Kim Il Sung went to the countryside immediately after the country's liberation, despite of many claims on his time on the eve of the land reform, and talked over the solution of the land question with peasants

RETROSPECTION OF DAYS OF LAND REFORM

KIM MONG SONG

Today, following the road illumined by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our countryside has become more bountiful and cultured one equipped with up-to-date techniques. And, boundlessly happy are our peasants who have all become the genuine masters of the country and land and are engaged in worthwhile labour on the vast fields of socialist co-operative economy for the prosperity and progress of the fatherland and their own happiness.

The happier our life becomes today, the oftener we recall the memory of the old days when we languished in the pinch of exploitation and all kinds of hard work for want of our own land and the greater pride we take in the glorious history in the course of which we have become the masters of land and socialist working peasants.

In particular, I now proudly look back on the days when the historical land reform was carried out to realise the centuries-old aspiration of our peasantry.

* * *

Our sagacious Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung had reflected on the today's fatherland and the destiny of our peasantry even while making an arduous march through forests, braving blizzards, in the grim days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. And when he returned home after his 15-year-long triumphant armed struggle against the brigandish Japanese imperialists, which restored the lost fatherland, he opened up a new era of prosperity in the history of the country.

Comrade Premier, who took upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and the nation in the complicated situation right after liberation, had lots of claim on his time with state affairs. But he personally visited our Sukchon county to understand concretely its situation and worked hard to draft a plan for land reform.

Comrade Premier formulated the most correct and thoroughgoing land reform law on the principle of confiscation and distribution without compensation, crystallizing and adapting the experiences of the land reform carried out in the guerilla bases during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Marxist-Leninist land programme prescribed in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland to the new situation in our liberated country.

On March 5, 1946, the law on the land reform, after which our peasants had aspired so long, was promulgated. And the whole country seethed with emotion, excitement and delight.

"Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

"Land to tillers!"

"Long live the land reform!"

The air resounded with the hurrahs and hails of the people supporting the epoch-making land reform.

Like in other places of the country, in Unjong-ri, Sukchon county, too, the peasants supported the land reform law with exultation and tackled down to its successful execution. A rural committee was organized in the village with poor peasants and hired peasants who had been humiliated and had lived a wretched life in the pre-liberation days under Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

I was elected chairman of the rural committee. The mere thought that we were going to put through on our own such a great national event as the land reform gave me a happy feeling and everything seemed like a dream to me.

We, the members of the rural committee, did our utmost to explain and propagate the land reform law among the peasants in order to exalt their zeal. In this we were helped by the functionaries of the Party and public organizations and propagandists who had been dispatched to the countryside for the land reform.

The members of the rural committee carried out, first of all, the check-up on the landlords, their lands and other means of production. Then we carried the reform into effect on the principle of confiscating without compensation the land owned formerly by the Japanese imperialists, the pro-Japanese, the traitors to the nation, landlords who had more than 5 jongbo of land, and the land which was rent out continuously and of distributing it to the landless and land-poor peasants with no compensation.

But, the work did not proceed so smoothly as we expected, because we lacked in knowledge and experiences. As we had had little schooling under the jackboots of Japanese imperialism during its tyrannical rule, it could not be helped.

Those whose land was to be confiscated were not alike in situation and so were those to whom the confiscated land was to be distributed. What was more, some hostile elements resorted to subversive machinations.

One day in March 1946 General Kim Il Sung came to a village not so far from ours to guide directly the work of the land reform on the spot.

When the peasants told him that representatives of workers sent by the Party were lending a great aid to the land reform, he plainly taught the peasants what significance the worker-peasant alliance has in the revolution and that the working class and the peasantry must fight on hand in hand with each other in the future for building a wealthy, powerful democratic independent sovereign state.

General Kim Il Sung also said that in the course of the land reform landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation should be denounced thoroughly and that everyone who could be enlisted should be won over to the side of revolution. Then General Kim Il Sung said that the land reform was a first democratic reform in our country and the first of its kind in Asia and therefore such a great, historical national undertaking should be discharged properly. Then warning that some peasants who had little understanding of the real purport of the land reform might vacillate, misled by reactionaries' propaganda, he stressed that explanatory and propaganda work should be stepped up to steadily enhance their political and class consciousness.

To live up to the teaching of the Premier, we, the members of the rural committee, with the help of the workers' representatives who were sent by the Party, conducted more actively the political and propaganda work among the peasants to enhance their political and class consciousness.

Then, the members of the rural committee, together with the core peasants, drove away the landlords who made desperate efforts to retain their land and distributed it to tillers without delay.

Like in all other villages of the country, in our village the land reform was accomplished in the short span of less than one month after the promulgation of the land reform law.

All the peasants whose families had experienced the sorrow for landlessness for generations shared the same deep feeling of gratitude to the General. And I was no exception. The General gave me as much as 3,400 *pyong* of land. On the day when a post bearing the name Kim Mong Song was set up on my land, I spoke to myself:

"The respected and beloved General Kim Il Sung!..." But I could say no more, only hot tears rolled down my cheeks. I was so overwhelmed by surging emotion and euphoria.

At such a sublime, august moment when the great far-reaching plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung which had been threshed over by him in the midst of the bloody battles waged for the sake of humiliated and maltreated peasants and for the thriving future of the fatherland was being brought into effect, the hearts of all seethed as one with gratitude to and trust in the Party and the Leader.

On the day of the distribution of land, Kim Sok Shin, a farmer in our village who had spent half of his lifetime as a farm hand of a landlord, came out on the fields to drive a pole bearing his name into the distributed land. "Thanks be to General Kim Il Sung! Thanks be to General!" he repeated more than once and then laying himself down flat on the earth rubbed his cheeks against it and scooped up a handful of earth and sniffed at it.

Thus our peasants who had long been in the pinch of all kinds of harsh exploitation and poverty as they had not had their own land, have become the masters of land to do farming on their own fields to their hearts' content.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"As a result of the land reform, the feudal system of land-ownership, the socio-economic stronghold of the anti-democratic reactionary forces, has been abolished in our countryside once and for all. Since the peasants in North Korea have been freed from the shackles of feudalism, broad vistas have been opened up for the rapid development of agriculture and the improvement of their life."

Indeed, the land reform was a great historic undertaking turning the countryside of the northern half of the Republic from a base of reaction into a democratic base and a reliable democratic base for the unification of the fatherland, and made it possible to enhance the peasants' zeal to a great extent and to further develop the agricultural productive forces.

It was entirely thanks to the correct guidance of the Party and the Leader that we could carry out thoroughly the land reform in the short span of time.

Ever since, the livelihood of our peasantry has improved year after year, and their life become worthwhile as much.

* * *

Unjong-ri of Sukchon county where I live, like other villages of our country, has undergone many changes since liberation.

We had not much paddy fields in the old days, but our co-operative farm opened new paddy fields every year and raised per-*jongbo*-yield of rice constantly. As a result, today the farm's yield of rice alone is as much as twice its yearly gross output of cereals before liberation. Over 10 tractors and 2 lorries are now working on the fields of our farm to help the farmers in their hard work.

Last year our farm reaped a bumper harvest such as was rare in the recent years, and each peasant household shared on an average 5 tons or more, to speak of grain alone.

Really, our farm has changed beyond recognition in everything, in the acreage of paddy fields and orchards and in output and living standards; they are incomparable with those immediately after the liberation. Each farmer lives a bountiful life with no envy at the opulence of the old days' landowner and great landowner.

All this is attributed wholly to the paternal solicitude and wise guidance Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, has extended all along to us peasantry.

Marshal Kim Il Sung led us peasantry along the road of socialist co-operativization even in the arduous postwar period when everything was devastated by the war ignited by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and also brightly illumined the way ahead of us by propounding the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

Today our peasants do their farming without any worry about irrigation water and with the help of machines and chemicals receiving active support from the working class. Electricity has been laid on in each household, and all the farmers, free from every kind of taxes, live happily in nice, modern dwelling houses provided by the state gratis.

Feeling it their utmost pride to be the farmers-soldiers of the Party and the Leader who has given them today's happiness, our peasants have risen as one to meet actively the forthcoming great, revolutionary event, the unification of the fatherland, by waging a struggle for increased production of grain. They are forging ahead vigorously at the speed of Chollima making one innovation after another.

Great Plan for Fatherland's Restoration

LIM CHUN CHU

The long march from Nanhutou to Tungkang which began in February 1936 was a powerful march lighting the way for the Korean revolution with great brilliance. It was also a significant march, because in the course of it the great plan and programme for the formation of the anti-Japanese united national front and the restoration of the fatherland were clearly worked out.

During the march which lasted several months Comrade Kim Il Sung oblivious of sleep and rest, engrossed himself entirely in elaborating plans for the future course of the revolution and immediate strategic tasks.

How, and in what form, should be organized the anti-Japanese united national front which would carry out tasks for the restoration of the fatherland? What should be its programme, the concrete tasks of the Korean revolution that would serve as the banner of the struggle? What preparations, organizational and ideological, should be made for the founding of the Party?

What preparations and steps are needed for the building of a new type of revolutionary base in the Changpai area bordering on the territory of the homeland?

In the course of the arduous march across steep, craggy mountains, he continued to think over these problems, working out concrete plans for their materialization.

And even while he was having a breathing spell during a severe battle with the enemy, while he was walking or taking a rest, he kept thinking about them.

While the guerillas had a short sleep in tents in a deep forest amid raging snowstorms, he remained awake all through the night, sitting beside a camp-fire and jotting down his mature plans in a note-book.

Thus, he drew up the great plan for the restoration of the fatherland, filing and retouching its wording to make every sentence and every letter radiant with patriotic ardour.

It was not in a study or a research room, but in the course of struggle and through hard trials that the great plan of the Korean revolution was clearly formed and profound, original theories on the revolution were developed.

Those who had no confidence in their own strength brushed aside the Korean revolution, only crying for a "world revolution" in a back room, while the stupid dogmatists were raving that the "Korean revolution should be a socialist revolution." When the entire fellow countrymen were suffering in the slough of poverty, the so-called "patriots" who had fallen away from the revolution to seek an easy life and a career were haunting the pubs, and the riffraff were chanting "Japan and Korea, one community" or "monogenism of the Japanese and Koreans," like monks chanting prayers. At a time when the country was in such a miserable state, only Comrade Kim Il Sung was visualizing the future of the fatherland in its right perspective and was leading the Korean people to a glorious path of victory.

Through severe struggles and trials, through stern lessons and experience obtained at the cost of blood, he gained a clear vista leading to an independent, democratic Korea, the future of the fatherland where the democratic revolution would be victorious.

He had the unerring knowledge that none other than the Korean revolutionaries—true sons and daughters of Korea—would have to shoulder the brilliant future of the fatherland, that the Korean revolution should be carried out independently by the Korean people themselves.

That was why he gave himself heart and soul to mapping out the future of the Korean revolution, forgetful of sleep and rest and in disregard of difficulties. He was fearless and knew no fatigue.

The plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung attained greater maturity and was polished at the meeting held at Mihunchen, Antu county, and it was consummated at Tungkang, Fusung county.

His great plan and profound, creative theories on the restoration of the fatherland became known far and wide among the people only after the Tungkang Conference.

The Tungkang Conference held on May 1-15, 1936 further concretized the strategic line which was set forth by Comrade

Kim Il Sung and decided upon at the Nanhutou Conference, and discussed practical matters for carrying out the decisions of the Nanhutou Conference.

* * *

The first problem taken up at the conference was the establishment of new guerilla bases in connection with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army's advance to the border area of Korea.

This was of great practical importance for independent solution of a number of problems arising in the Korean revolution. Without going nearer Korea and pounding the enemy with arms, thereby bracing the spirit of the masses of the people and organizing and mobilizing them, it was unthinkable to carry into effect the great plan and programme for the restoration of the fatherland. This sacred and immense task could be tackled only by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution.

After the Yaoyingkou Conference in 1935, the permanent guerilla bases in eastern Manchuria were abandoned in the light of the prevailing situation and the armed struggle was waged in broader regions. It was just at this time when tremendous success was being achieved in the armed struggle that the problem of setting up new guerilla bases was raised again. This came as a surprise to some comrades.

In this connection Comrade Kim Il Sung said to this effect:

...The guerilla bases—liberated areas—set up in eastern Manchuria in the past played a big role in the work of the Korean Communists for expanding and strengthening the anti-Japanese armed force and rallying anti-Japanese-minded masses.

We established guerilla bases in vantage areas that were easy for us to defend with meagre arms and difficult for the enemy to attack us even with modern arms; we defended those guerilla bases and the revolutionary masses with arms and delivered serious blows to the enemy....

Emphasizing the tremendous role played by the guerilla bases in eastern Manchuria, Comrade Kim Il Sung went on to say in the following veins:

...It was fully justified and very essential for the development of the revolution that we had preserved and expanded the revolutionary force and protected the people by establishing the fixed guerilla bases—liberated areas—in the forests easy to defend, at a time when the enemy was perpetrating mass slaughter everywhere trying frantically to exterminate our revolutionary force.

But later the enemy adopted the tactics of blocking the activity of the guerilla units, encircling and annihilating them, by mobilizing a large force tens of thousands strong. On the other hand, the enemy has pursued a so-called "return-to-allegiance" policy, intimidating and threatening those sections of the masses who had weak revolutionary consciousness. For this purpose they set up concentration villages.

Under these circumstances, to stick to the fixed guerilla bases meant courting self-destruction. In order to preserve and strengthen our force for a more decisive battle and to administer heavy blows in succession to the enemy, we disbanded the guerilla bases in eastern Manchuria and launched out into wider regions.

...But today it has become necessary to establish a guerilla base of a new type to cope with the created situation. The reason why we should do so is that in view of the present new balance of strength between the enemy and us, as well as from the strategic and tactical point of view, it is both impossible and unnecessary to organize bases according to the old methods and forms.

The guerilla base of a new type needed for us now should be so favourably located as to make it possible for us first of all to organize and lead the revolutionary movement of Korea as a whole, and at the same time, it should be set up in places which will offer us the possibility of free movement and unrestricted guerilla activities in wide areas. For such places we can choose the northernmost areas of Korea around Mt. Baekdu along the rivers Amrok and Duman, and the area embracing Changpai, Linkiang and Fusung counties.

Taking advantage of the natural vantage ground in these vast forests, we should set up secret camps and organize secret revolutionary organizations on a broad scale among the masses of the people living in the enemy-ruled districts within those areas.

Then, the new guerilla base will become an impregnable fortress located at a vantage ground in the Baekdu forests and backed up by the secret activities of the local revolutionary organizations. Operating from this base and relying upon the revolutionary organizations, we will penetrate deep into the homeland, spreading the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle with irresistible force.

This means that the base which will be set up in the area around Mt. Baekdu will literally be turned into the fortress of the Korean revolution.

The fortress will enable us to conduct military operations with great swiftness and render the enemy helpless by applying the strategy of elusive agility....

Furthermore Comrade Kim Il Sung said that neither guns and machine guns nor planes and bombs of the Japanese imperialists boasting of their "invincible imperial army," will be able to destroy the fortress of our revolution and we can make great success in the work of organizing and directing the Korean revolution as a whole when the guerillas build up a fortress in this natural vantage ground, surrounding it with broad networks of secret organizations, and apply correctly the guerilla tactics of elusive agility.

His words gave the attendants at the conference a clear understanding of all problems and firm self-confidence. They felt they could look ahead clearly. Some comrades who at first could not correctly understand the significance of the creation of a new guerilla base, came to realize that it represented a big step forward in the purposeful revolutionary activities of the Korean Communists to settle the questions of the Korean revolution independently. Therefore, they all approved of the idea.

Then, the conference discussed the problem of founding the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung submitted to the conference for final consideration the draft of the historic Ten-point Programme of the Association and the declaration of its establishment which he had drawn up, devoting all his energies during the arduous march and severe battles.

The draft Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland reflected the realities of Korea and the future of the revolution as clearly as a mirror. It gave profound Marxist-Leninist analysis to the revolutionary situation, the socio-economic conditions of our country and the correlation between the classes in the 1930's; it defined the character, tasks and strategic and tactical principles of the Korean revolution. It was fully in accord with the fundamental interests of the working masses including the workers and peasants and with the common national interests of all sections of patriotic people.

The attendants of the conference clearly saw the path of revolution illumined for the first time in the history of Korea. Their hearts were full of pride and joy that now the Korean people and the Korean Communists possessed an explicit programme of their own which opened before them vistas to victory in the revolution and would enable them to march confidently and triumphantly along the highway of revolution. There might be difficulties and sacrifices on the highway. But, now they had a goal for whose realization they should fight consistently without vacillation and disapointment no matter what difficulties they might encounter. They could visualize vividly with their mind's eye a democratic, independent Korea where all people would work and live happily as equal and proud masters of the state power, as masters of the country.

The attendants of the conference gave enthusiastic approval to the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a great programme of the Korean revolution.

They were no less stirred when the discussion on the inaugural declaration of the Association was held.

Expressing burning indignation at the fact that the fatherland, a beautiful land of three thousand *ri* which our nation held dear and developed down through generations, was invaded by the Japanese imperialist robbers and the sagacious Korean nation subjected to oppression and exploitation like slaves, the inaugural declaration of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland stressed that patriotism and the ardent spirit of independence of the Korean nation were ablaze now as they had been before. The declaration's stirring spirit of independence was brought home to the hearts of the attendants of the conference.

The declaration also laid emphasis on the brilliant history of the anti-Japanese struggle waged by our nation. It said: It was only a handful, the five traitors of 1905, who accepted the ruin of Korea. But the entire Korean people waged the volunteers' struggle against brigandish Japanese imperialism and have continued their victorious struggle—March First Uprising, large-scale strike struggle, particularly the brilliant anti-Japanese armed struggle. This part of the declaration inspired everyone with national pride, self-confidence and a burning fighting spirit.

...The independence and liberation of the fatherland will certainly be achieved if all of the 23 million masses of the people unite as one, join the anti-Japanese fatherland restoration front and work actively to further its aims. The Korean people, irrespective of their social positions, can equally contribute to the national cause—those who have money can donate money, those who have provisions can contribute provisions and those who have skill and strength can offer skill and strength....

Thus expressing confidence in victory and proclaiming the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the declaration, in its concluding part, passionately called on everyone to join and fight in the Association, an organization of the anti-Japanese united national front for the independece movement of Korea. The concluding part inspired growing fighting spirit and national conscience in all those present.

The inaugural declaration won unanimous, enthusiastic approval. The adoption of the declaration was followed by discussions as to in whose name the declaration should be published.

(To be continued)

Meetings of Historic Significance in Firmly Carrying Through Stand of Juche in Korean Revolution

On the Occasion of the 34th Anniversary of Tahuangwei and Yaoyingkou Meetings

The Tahuangwei Meeting held in the spring of 1935 in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and the subsequent Yaoyingkou Meeting were of weighty significance in bringing about a great upsurge in the Korean revolution by firmly upholding and carrying through the stand of *Juche* in the Korean revolution, ensuring the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks and solidly building up the subjective force of revolution.

At the meetings the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung waged a principled struggle against the great-power chauvinists and factionalists who had brought the Korean revolution to a serious crisis, and thus not only saved the revolution from the grave situation but energetically led the anti-Japanese armed struggle and anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

In late 1920's and early 1930's the Japanese imperialists, while making desperate efforts in preparations for invading the continent, intensified unprecedentedly their military suppression and plunder on the Korean people by all means.

And the anti-Japanese struggles of the Korean people accordingly assumed a positive form.

These struggles, however, inevitably came to failure in the face of the suppression by the Japanese imperialists, as they lacked the unified leadership of the Communists and the guidance by correct strategy and tactics based on Marxism-Leninism.

At this critical moment when the destiny of the Korean people was at stake, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, set forth before our people a clear-cut line of accomplishing the cause of the restoration of the fatherland through the armed struggle, the highest form of the national-liberation struggle, on the basis of a scientific and theoretical analysis and the summing up of the historical lessons of all the precedent anti-Japanese national-liberation struggles waged by the Korean people and the political situation of our country in late 1920's and early 1930's. Besides, he set forth the line of founding the revolutionary armed forces and setting up the guerilla bases, the policy of attaining anti-imperialist joint action and unfolding the movement of the anti-Japanese united national front, and other scientific lines and strategic and tactical policies conducive to pushing ahead with the Korean revolution.

Thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung's creative lines and policies based on Marxism-Leninism and his correct leadership, the anti-Japanese armed struggle dealt telling blows at Japanese imperialism from the very beginning. It also vigorously pushed forward the mass movements of all forms and exerted strong revolutionary influence upon the people of all strata. During the several years after the anti-Japanese armed struggle started, the ranks of the Communists, too, swelled and the combat strength of the anti-Japanese guerilla units increased considerably.

Frightened at the strong flames of the revolution, the Japanese imperialists made desperate attempts to stamp out the anti-Japanese armed struggle and crush the revolutionary spirit of the people.

The Japanese imperialists launched attacks on the guerilla bases by mobilizing huge armed forces on the one hand and, on the other, employed the policy of enforcing a general blockade upon the guerilla bases to sever the guerilla army from the masses of the people and check the growing revolutionary advance of the masses. At the same time, they tried hard to smuggle such organizations of stooges as "Minsaengdan" and "Hyophwa Association" into the ranks of revolution in an attempt to disrupt them from within, while conducting espionage and undermining activities of every description.

At that time, the great-power chauvinists and the counter-revolutionary factionalists who were fawning upon the former, in collusion with each other, abused the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle to achieve their political ambition.

The great-power chauvinists branded the Korean Communists and the Korean revolutionary masses as the members of "Minsaengdan" under false accusations and persecuted them in every way. They even opposed the Korean Communists who advocated the national-liberation revolution.

Acting in concert with them, the factionalists fostered the "Left" deviations revealed in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle and did harm to the staunch fighters in order to accomplish their vicious factional aim.

As a result, numerous Communists were stigmatized as "Minsaengdan" elements on a false charge and killed and mutual distrust and discord were sown in their ranks.

The wrong stand of the "Left" exclusionists brought about grave consequences not only within the ranks of the Communists but also in the work with broad masses.

They indiscriminately alienated the people in the enemy-held areas and excluded the Korean nationalists regarding them in the same light with the "Minsaengdan" elements.

They also connected the question of composition of cadres with that of the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle and doggedly stuck to their anti-Marxist, erroneous views on the question.

Due to such machinations on the part of the great-power chauvinists and the factionalists, our revolution suffered a serious loss and ran up against grave difficulty.

The task of overcoming this crisis and saving the Korean revolution from the grave difficulty was accomplished only by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had a profound grasp of Marxist-Leninist theories and a firm stand of *Juche*.

In such a period of stern trial when the destiny of the Korean revolution was at stake, he personally tided over the crisis of the revolution at the risk of his life.

The Tahuangwei Meeting and the subsequent Yaoyingkou Meeting held against such a background discussed a series of questions concerning the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle.

Scientifically analysing the "Left" deviations manifested in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle, at the meetings Comrade Kim Il Sung exposed and criticised that numerous Communists and revolutionary masses were groundlessly branded as members of "Minsaengdan" due to the reckless exclusive and factional machinations and arbitrariness of the great-power chauvinists and factionalists. Comrade Kim Il Sung also squarely refuted their unfounded assertion that 80 to 90 per cent of the Korean Communists in East Manchuria were members of "Minsaengdan" or those associated with it.

He said as follows:

...If 80 to 90 per cent of the Korean Communists active in East Manchuria had been members of "Minsaengdan," why should have they endured all hardships in the guerilla bases for three or four years with no shelters and nothing to wear and eat in the rigour of winters!... If 80 or 90 per cent were members of "Minsaengdan" how can we have a meeting here now! We can neither have a meeting nor take rest here with a peace of mind, if 80 to 90 per cent, nay, one-tenth of it, that is to say, 8 to 9 per cent of the armymen defending the outposts around Tahuangwei are members of "Minsaengdan."

We have witnessed that many of those comrades who were killed on the false charge of being the members of "Minsaengdan" were owners of such a noble spirit as to surrender to no enemy even though they were killed on the suspicion of being members of "Minsaengdan." Didn't you, too, see many instances of their shouting "Long live the Communist Party!" "Long live the independence of Korea!" and "Long live the victory of the revolution the Korean and Chinese peoples are making!" even when they were killed on the false charge of being members of "Minsaengdan!" Can it be that they are members of "Minsaengdan!"...

Comrade Kim Il Sung also severely criticised the unjust view of the great-power chauvinists who were opposed to the Korean Communists when the latter raised the task of national-liberation revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that it was the vested, uninfringeable right of the Korean Communists and Koreans and the sacred international duty assigned to them to fight for the Korean revolution and always to speak about it with concern.

He expounded in perfect logical terms that that the Koreans should carry out the Korean revolution successfully with a sense of responsibility was not a sort of national egoism nor a betrayal of the international revolution, and, on the contrary, it meant to be faithful both to the national and international tasks of the world proletarian revolution and helpful to the revolutions of other countries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also thoroughly exploded the unjustifiable assertion of the "Left" adventurists with regard to the question of cadres and gave a correct answer for its solution.

...Saying that cadres should be firm in their class stand, arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism and be boundlessly faithful to the revolution and possess an indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit and fortitude and acquire the ability of organising, mobilising and educating the masses of the people..., he elucidated the proletarian internationalist and principled stand on this question.

Then he taught that they should direct the spearhead of struggle to Japanese imperialism and its stooges, appraise persons not by any preconception or prejudice, national prejudice in particular, but strictly according to their practices in actual struggle, and trust comrades and firmly defend the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

Comrade Kim Il Sung thoroughly exposed and shattered to pieces the machinations of the "Left" adventurists and the counter-revolutionary factionalists who had hindered the unity and cohesion of the ranks failing to discern friends from foes, thereby doing enormous harm to the revolution. Thus, he made it possible to direct the spearhead of struggle to Japanese imperialism and its stooges, save the Korean revolution from the crisis and firmly defend the unity and cohesion of the ranks.

At the Yaoyingkou Meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung also took an active step to developmentally dissolve the guerilla bases—liberated areas—in East Manchuria for the purpose of further expanding and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle in conformity with the newly obtaining situation and put forward a line of advancing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the vast areas to go over to a positive offensive.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

. . . It was fully justified and very essential for the development of the revolution that we had preserved and expanded the revolutionary force and protected the people by establishing the fixed guerilla bases—liberated areas — in the forests easy to defend, at a time when the enemy was perpetrating mass slaughter everywhere trying frantically to exterminate our revolutionary force.

But later the enemy adopted the tactics of blocking the activity of the guerilla units, encircling and annihilating them, by mobilizing a large force tens of thousands strong. On the other hand, the enemy has pursued a so-called "return-to-allegiance" policy, intimidating and threatening those sections of the masses who had weak revolutionary consciousness. For this purpose they set up concentration villages.

Under these circumstances, to stick to the fixed guerilla bases meant courting self-destruction. In order to preserve and strengthen our force for a more decisive battle and to administer heavy blows in succession to the enemy, we disbanded the guerilla bases in eastern Manchuria and launched out into wider regions . . .

The correctness of the principled questions propounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung was proved through the revolutionary practice.

Afterwards, personally leading the main forces of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army he started the expedition to North Manchuria and the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army demonstrated their invincible power inflicting annihilating blows upon the enemy in the vast areas and sowed the seeds of revolution there.

While further developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the vast areas, Comrade Kim Il Sung steadily carried out the work of removing the evil consequences of the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle. He magnanimously

accepted all the people who could be won over to the side of the revolution and conducted principled education, and thus built up more firmly the subjective force of revolution and firmly guaranteed the unity and cohesion of the ranks in ideology and will.

He also strengthened the guidance of the Korean revolution as a whole, while rapidly developing the armed struggle and leading the over-all anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle with the main stress laid on the armed struggle to a great upswing.

In particular, Comrade Kim Il Sung formed in 1936 the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a genuine revolutionary organization of the Korean people, and thus built up more firmly the main force of the Korean revolution and led the revolution to a great upsurge on a nation-wide scale.

Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly held fast to *Juche* in the Korean revolution and brought about a great upsurge in the national-liberation movement by waging a principled and uncompromising struggle against the "Left" exclusionists and factionalists with the Tahuangwei and Yaoyingkou Meetings as a turning-point.

Furthermore, through this struggle, he completely liquidated the factional elements, who were attempting to abuse the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle for their abominable purpose with the backing of the "Left" exclusionists, in the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In this way, the unity and cohesion of the Communists rallied around Comrade Kim Il Sung was strengthened firmer than ever.

The history of the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle is a history in which Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth original revolutionary lines and measures, scientific strategy and tactics at each period and stage of the revolution by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the concrete realities of Korea and always led the Korean revolution to victory overcoming by himself all the difficulties and crisis.

It was thanks to the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who thoroughly established *Juche* in the Korean revolution and firmly upheld it that the anti-Japanese armed struggle, though it traversed the thorny path, won one victory after another and finally defeated the Japanese imperialists and brought victory to the Korean revolution as we see today.

(Continued from page 15)

olutions.

Another original education system established by Comrade Kim Il Sung through the creative application of Marxist-Leninist educational principle of closely combining education with productive labour to the realities of our country is factory colleges and communist colleges.

On the significance these colleges have Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"These colleges make it possible to train intellectuals of a new type en masse from among the working class and to combine education most closely with production and theory with practice. And as large numbers of core workers are enabled to receive a higher education without being separated from production, the development of production and technique is further accelerated."

At present factory colleges have been set up in major factories and enterprises and a communist college has been established in each provincial seat. At these colleges are studying a large number of factory workers, officials in the local organs of state power and personnel in economic organs. Thus, in our country, technical personnel are trained not only in regular higher institutions of learning but also at production sites, and our factories and enterprises serve not only as production centres but also as bases for training cadres.

Continuously improving the system and method of training national cadres, the Workers' Party of Korea has strictly adhered to the line of establishing *Juche* in education and closely combining education with the practice of the Korean revolution.

By so doing the Workers' Party of Korea thoroughly denounced dogmatism and flunkeyism in education and taught the students live knowledge useful for the Korean revolution and socialist construction in Korea.

Especially, the Party has educated the rising generation in the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, which are Marxism-Leninism creatively applied to the realities of our country and the guiding principles of our activities, and their embodiments—the Party's lines and policies—and in the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle inherited by our Party, and thus trained excellent cadres armed with the unitary ideological system of the Party and possessed of live knowledge.

Through all these work the Workers' Party of Korea has laid a reliable base of training national cadres in a comparatively short space of time and firmly built up its own ranks of national cadres serving our revolution and construction creditably.

In the year right after liberation the country had only some 900 engineers and 4,000 or more assistant engineers. Now, it has a large contingent of more than 425,700 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists.

Now in our country all fields of the national economy are being successfully operated by the wisdom and efforts of our technicians and specialists and new, modernly-equipped factories and enterprises are being erected one after another.

It is the brilliant embodiment of the great plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who has carried on the work of training national cadres before all other work in each period of the development of revolution and exerted himself for its successful realization, and the result of his outstanding leadership.

U.S. Imperialists and Pak Jung Hi Fascist Hangmen Who Murdered Indomitable Revolutionary Fighter Will Never Escape From Stern Judgment of People

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their faithful dogs, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, who have been viciously perpetrating brutal repression of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots, committed on January 25, this year, another never-to-be-condoned criminal atrocity by savagely murdering in prison Comrade Choe Yong Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot.

The shocking news stirred up the burning hatred and wrath of the entire working people of our country against the heinous enemies.

Our people are deeply grieved at the loss of the dear revolutionary comrade who devoted his whole life to the victory of the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland, upholding the revolutionary ideas and outstanding strategic and tactical lines of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people. They at the same time renew their determination to take revenge thousand and one times on the enemies, who fiendishly murdered the comrade, and accomplish without fail the independent unification of the fatherland within the life of the present generation, for which he desired so ardently and waged a bloody struggle.

On February 11 the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awarded the title of the Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with Gold Star Medal and Order of National Flag First Class to the late South Korean revolutionary fighter Comrade Choe Yong Do in honourable recognition of the heroic feats he performed for the South Korean revolution and in the struggle for the unification of the fatherland upholding the revolutionary ideas of the Leader.

Mourning over the tragic death of Comrade Choe Yong Do in the prison, many public organizations of our country sent letters of deep condolence to the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots, the comrades-in-arms of the deceased, as well as to the family of the deceased.

Meanwhile, a memorial service for the late Comrade Choe Yong Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party, was solemnly held at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on the evening of February 12.

Hung against the white background of the place of the memorial service was the portrait of Comrade Choe Yong Do, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot who remained singleheartedly and infinitely faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, till the last moment of his life, and fought staunchly for the South Korean revolution and for the realization of the independent unification of the fatherland. Lying beneath the portrait framed with a black ribbon were a glittering Gold Star Medal of the Hero of the Republic and an Order of National Flag First Class showing his brilliant life and the immortal feats he performed for the revolution.

There were seen the wreath sent in the joint names of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of the Republic and other wreaths sent from various political parties and public organizations and institutions of higher learning in homage to the memory of the late Comrade Choe Yong Do.

Also there was a wreath sent in the name of the diplomatic corps in our country in token of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Attending the memorial service were a large number of working people in the city who are effecting a great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction with the feeling of deep condolence for the death of the late South Korean revolutionary fighter Comrade Choe Yong Do and of the burning hatred for the enemies. Also present at the meeting were functionaries of Party

and government organs and public organizations.

Present at the memorial service were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Li Ju Yon, Pak Jung Ai and Li Yong Ho and responsible personages of the Party and government organs and public organizations and presidents of the colleges in the city of Pyongyang.

Foreign diplomatic representatives and staff members of embassies in our country also attended the memorial service.

When the meeting was declared open, a dirge was played solemnly and all the attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the late Comrade Choe Yong Do, a faithful soldier of the Leader, whose name will shine forever in the history of the revolutionary struggle of our country.

Comrade Li Ju Yon, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a memorial address.

Saying that the entire Korean people were bidding their last farewell with a great sorrow to Comrade Choe Yong Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot, who had devoted his all to the sacred struggle for the accomplishment of the South Korean revolution and the historic cause of national unification, Comrade Li Ju Yon remarked that they were mourning for Comrade Choe Yong Do, who had been so faithful to the Leader and the revolution to the last moment of his heroic death, with the feeling of the highest reverence for him and burning with the surging national indignation at the fiendish enemies who had murdered the ardent patriot so brutally. Then, he expressed deep grief before the spirit of the late Comrade Choe Yong Do and deep condolence to his bereaved family members and his comrades-in-arms.

He pointed out that Comrade Choe Yong Do had followed the rough and thorny path of life and traversed the arduous yet glorious road of revolution since he was born into a poor peasant's family in Samdu-ri, Imja sub-county, Muan county, South Cholla Province, on April 5, 1923.

The speaker said as follows:

Whenever Comrade Choe Yong Do learnt the stirring news that the anti-Japanese guerilla army personally organized and guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Sun of our nation, dealt annihilating blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors, covering the length and breadth of the Baekdu forests and Manchurian plains, he burned his young heart confirming his conviction about the liberation of the nation and eagerly awaited in great excitement the day of the triumphal return of Comrade Kim Il Sung to the homeland.

A memorial service was solemnly held in Pyongyang in memory of the late Comrade Choe Yong Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party

At the great, historic moment when Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, returned to the fatherland in triumph after accomplishing the cause of the restoration of the fatherland, Comrade Choe Yong Do, following the ever-victorious revolutionary ideas of the fatherly Leader singleheartedly with fervent loyalty to him, valiantly rose in the righteous struggle for putting an end to U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea and unifying the divided territory of the fatherland.

He referred to the fact that Comrade Choe Yong Do not only took an active part in the work of setting up the people's committee, the genuine people's power, and vigorously waged a national-salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who occupied South Korea in place of Japanese imperialism, and their stooges, but also energetically worked, during the Fatherland Liberation War, for rehabilitating and readjusting the local Party and power organs and public organizations in the liberated areas and assisting the advancing People's Army.

Comrade Choe Yong Do waged the revolutionary struggle more resolutely after the war, the speaker pointed out and went on to say:

In his revolutionary activities Comrade Choe Yong Do, first of all, grasped the ever-victorious revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Korean revolution and great Marxist-Leninist of our times, made them the only guiding compass and took them as the powerful weapon of struggle.

He carried out dazzling activities to build a mighty revolutionary party in South Korea, upholding the programmatic instruction of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on building a militant and flexible, revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party and building up a powerful revolutionary force in South Korea.

Comrade Choe Yong Do, together with Comrade Kim Jong Tae and other revolutionary comrades, vigorously pushed ahead with organizational and ideological preparations for building a revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist party, founded in March 1964 the United Revolutionary Party, a mighty underground revolutionary organization, after making full preparations over a long period and played a pioneer's role in this struggle. The speaker said in detail that through an energetic struggle to reinforce and develop the United Revolutionary Party and realize its programme of struggle, he trained a large number of leading cadres and nuclear members, expanded and strengthened the revolutionary organization, and organized and guided democratic mass organizations.

Then the speaker went on to say: Especially, Comrade Choe Yong Do vigorously carried out the political and ideological work to arm the South Korean people with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and firmly rally them around the Leader, disseminated at all times among the masses of the people the revolutionary ideas of the Leader, the great Marxism-Leninism of our times, his great revolutionary history covering over 40 years and his wisdom of leadership and high virtues through the genius works of the Leader including the "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" and his biography even under the circumstances that he had to wage a rigorous struggle, and explained and propagated with a strong appeal the superiority of the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic under the sagacious leadership of the Leader and the happy life of the people in the northern half.

After referring to the fact that Comrade Choe Yong Do energetically organized and conducted the work of political propaganda to breed class and national consciousness in the masses of the people through the media of the United Revolutionary Party organ "Hyokmyong Jonson" and journal "Chongmaek" and the democratic organizations in the form of circles or by personally going down in the midst of the masses of the people, the speaker said that Comrade Choe Yong Do armed the broad masses of the people with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and solidly united them around the Leader through his energetic and go-ahead political propaganda activities.

Comrade Choe Yong Do, the speaker said, always stood in the van of the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and skillfully organized and guided the anti-U.S., na-

tional-salvation struggle of workers, peasants and other sections of the people, by correctly grasping the subjective and objective situation in South Korea and by combining various forms of struggle to suit it; he carefully organized and guided the struggle for smashing the June 8 reactionary "election" and puppet regime's "presidential inauguration ceremony" trumped up by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in 1967, thus dealt a telling blow at the enemies; he also energetically fought to make full preparations for meeting the decisive hour of the revolution in South Korea such as the work of securing arms, training strategic cadres and consolidating powerful revolutionary forces, etc., with Imja Island as the centre.

The speaker went on to say:

Comrade Choe Yong Do was arrested in July 1968 by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the course of the glorious struggle. But even after his arrest, he kept the noble constancy of a communist as firmly as ever, and using the prison and murderous "court" as a new theatre of struggle, continued to fight resolutely like a phoenix withstanding all sufferings, turning the murderous "court" into a platform of stern judgement for bitterly condemning and denouncing all the countless indelible crimes committed by the aggressors and the traitors, and waged a staunch struggle against the enemies to the last moment of his heroic death, justifying with high pride his activities with the unbreakable militant stamina and staunch revolutionary fighting spirit of a revolutionary.

Through his glorious revolutionary activities and unflinching struggle in prison staunch fighter Comrade Choe Yong Do showed exemplarily how a revolutionary who upholds the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung should live and fight.

Comrade Choe Yong Do was a true revolutionary soldier and a staunch Communist who had fought to the last, not daunted in any adversity. He had remained infinitely true to the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, with singlehearted devotion to the last moment of his life, engraving deep on his heart the following teaching of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"...One can withstand any difficulties if he possesses the revolutionary belief: 'I am a person fighting for the people and I am determined to devote myself to the revolution. I will always remain faithful to the Party, the people and the revolution. It is not a matter for regret that I, an individual, die. Even if I may lose my physical life, I will not besmirch my political life'."

Comrade Choe Yong Do armed himself with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, and the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. He did everything in his power to carry into effect the strategic and tactical lines of the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland laid down by the Leader, and thus made a great contribution to the building of a Marxist-Leninist party and the development of the revolutionary movement in South Korea.

Comrade Choe Yong Do was an able fighter who had energetically organized and mobilized broad masses of people in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle even under the difficult conditions in which the fascist frenzy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique had gone to extremes and a fine revolutionary possessed of the staunch revolutionary will of courageously breaking through any difficulties and revolutionary comradeship and noble character. The glorious life of Comrade Choe Yong Do who had waged a heroic struggle dedicating his blood to the revolution to the last drop, fearing neither prison nor death, was a brilliant model and fine example for the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

Then the speaker condemned with indignation the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the fascist hangmen, for their heinous crimes in which they had arrested and imprisoned such an ardent patriot under the so-called "national security law" and "anti-communist law" and murdered him in cold blood on various charges against him, and said that the brutal atrocity committed by the enemies against Comrade Choe Yong Do showed in all clarity how far the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique had gone in their desperate machinations to bridge over the serious crisis of the crumbling colonial fascist rule in South Korea. Then he stressed that with nothing, however, could the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique bring the crisis of their crumbling colonial fascist rule under control or quench the raging flames of the revolution spreading like a prairie fire.

The speaker went on to say:

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges kill one revolutionary, a big contingent of thousands or tens of thousands of new revolutionary fighters will follow him to join the ranks of struggle and will brilliantly carry out the revolutionary cause left unaccomplished by him.

Though Comrade Choe Yong Do, an indomitable fighter, was murdered, the blood shed by him will never be in vain.

At present the entire Korean people show fixed determination to take a hundredfold or a thousand-fold bitterer revenge without fail upon the heinous enemies who brutally murdered the ardent patriot Comrade Choe Yong Do.

In South Korea large numbers of revolutionaries and people who are armed with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, are

raising higher the flames of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle for carrying through to completion the revolutionary cause left unachieved by Comrade Choe Yong Do.

Only victory and glory are in store for the South Korean people who continue to fight vigorously following the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Then the speaker said that the entire people in the northern half of the Republic, with a feeling of deep mourning for the late South Korean revolutionary fighter Comrade Choe Yong Do and with a burning hatred for the enemy, would do everything in their power to more solidly build up our revolutionary base and to assist in every way the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, and that, by arming themselves more firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and speedily advancing economic construction and defence upbuilding in the spirit of Chollima and in the spirit of each matching a hundred foes, they would advance, advance, fight and advance to hasten the glorious day when all the Korean people in the South and the North would live happily in the benign bosom of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The speaker concluded his speech with following words:

Comrade Choe Yong Do, a faithful soldier of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, and an ardent revolutionary fighter, is not with us now. But his noble name and immortal fighting exploits will shine forever in the history of the revolutionary struggle of our fatherland and his indomitable lofty revolutionary spirit will live forever in the hearts of us Korean people.

After the address of Comrade Li Ju Yon, memorial addresses were also made by Hero of the Republic Yun Chang Rok on behalf of the workers, Labour Hero Li Ryong Hi on behalf of the agricultural working people, Hong Sun Sik on behalf of the youth and students, and Labour Heroine Li Hwa Sun on behalf of the women. Then poet Pak San Un recited a memorial poem on behalf of the men of culture.

A dirge was sung in memory of the late Comrade Choe Yong Do, then the attendants sang in chorus the "Song of Red Flag" to the accompaniment of music.

The attendants firmly resolved to arm themselves more thoroughly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of our Party, and powerfully push ahead with economic construction and defence upbuilding in the spirit of Chollima and in the "one-beats-a-hundred" spirit, inflict a hundred-fold or a thousand-fold greater retaliation upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, and the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang and accomplish without fail the historic cause of the unification of the fatherland, upholding the report made by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Conference of the Party, his great Ten-point Political Programme and his report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

Following the memorial services in Pyongyang, memorial services for the late Comrade Choe Yong Do were also held solemnly in various parts of our country, in each provincial seat, factories, enterprises, co-operative farms, schools and units of the Korean People's Army.

The attendants of these memorial services were all in deep sorrow for the death of the late Comrade Choe Yong Do, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, who had heroically fought to overthrow U.S. imperialist colonial rule for genuine freedom and liberation and had cruelly been slain before he saw the day of the national unification which he had so thirstily longed for, and firmly resolved to retaliate the bloodthirsty gangsters a hundredfold or a thousand-fold.

And all speakers said that the name and the brilliant fighting exploits of Comrade Choe Yong Do who had been loyal to the Leader would be immortal forever with the fatherland.

They also said that the cause of the South Korean revolution left unaccomplished by Comrade Choe Yong Do would be achieved without fail under the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's leadership by the strength of the masses of our people who are firmly armed with his great revolutionary ideas and that the day of the country's unification would surely come.

On February 15, public organizations in our country sent a joint letter to international democratic organizations and democratic public organizations of all countries of the world, denouncing the criminal atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, Pak Jung Hi fascist gang, who had brutally killed in jail Comrade Choe Yong Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party.

Central papers including the *"Rodong Shinmun"* and the *"Minju Choson"* and local papers and other publications and broadcasting reported with special accounts on the late Comrade Choe Yong Do under various captions including "On the death of Comrade Choe Yong Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party," "Those who are to be indicted and punished severely by the people are the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique," "We will never fail in retaliating upon the murderous gang."

Meetings were also held abroad in memory of the late Comrade Choe Yong Do. At-

A SPARK THAT SPREAD ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

A machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement was indeed an epoch-making event in the history of our young engineering industry.

In 1958, 11 years ago, when the development of the engineering industry was keenly felt with the rapid upsurge of socialist construction, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea took epochal measures to improve and reinforce the engineering industry, and in particular, the Red Letter of the Party Central Committee addressed to the entire Party members was a decisive turning point in bringing about a new upswing in the development of the engineering industry.

Inspired by the wise measures taken by the Party to speed up the development of the engineering industry, the machine-builders throughout the country, upholding the Party's slogan "Iron and machine are king of industry," created miracle and innovations everywhere, by displaying a high degree of revolutionary labour enthusiasm, overcoming conservatism, passivism and mystery about technique.

Around that time, in March 1959 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally visited the mill where Kim Bong Mo works during his on-the-spot guidance in North Hamkyong Province.

He dropped in at a maintenance power workshop of the mill, where he was very satisfied to see the workers operating hammers of their own make. A responsible functionary of the mill told him that the workers of the mill manufactured a single-purpose lathe, too, and led him to the lathe. Comrade Kim Il Sung came up to the lathe. A turner saluted him and was about to stop the lathe. Seeing that, Comrade Kim Il Sung told him not to stop the lathe. Then he watched closely the move of the lathe and the products.

With a beaming face he praised the workers of the mill highly, saying that they were very courageous. Sighting all-purpose lathes being assembled on the other side, the respected Premier expressed his admiration for the manufacture of such a lathe. He inquired in detail about the designing, material problem and the future production plan. Then he told cadres accompanying him: "**... The mill has many valuable things .... It has got rid of practices of mystification by depending on the Party's policy!...**"

Having looked round the cupola of the mill, the respected Premier said with the following effect: **It is a courageous and bold undertaking that you have built a cupola by yourselves and are melting iron and manufactured on your own new machine-tools with three worn-out machines. This mill looks like a heavy industry factory .... This mill is one of those factories which, upholding the Red Letter of the Party, won victory in the struggle against the mystery about technique, unreservedly, this factory is qualified to hang up the Party's slogan, 'Iron and machines are king of industry.' A machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement must be unfolded on a wide scale following the example set by this mill ....**

Mention should be made of the fact that the lathes made by the mill were not so fair. The workers of the mill which was not a special engineering factory collected scrap iron and made the lathes for the first time in their life, with no design available.

Seeing the future when thousands and tens of thousands of machine-tools would be turned out throughout the country in a spark that shot up in response to the Party's call, Comrade Kim Il Sung thrashed out his great idea of a great mass drive called "machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement."

With this in view, Comrade Premier dropped in at the factory where Kim Jong Song works on his way from the on-the-spot guidance in North Hamkyong Province and asked the functionaries of the factory, who wished to receive a 5- or 6-metre turning lathe from the state, if they could turn out a 7-or 8-metre turning lathe with their own efforts, quoting the example of the mill where Kim Bong Mo works which made new machine-tools from worn-out machines. Saying that one should be bold if he was to make revolution, he instructed the workers of the factory to boldly turn out a 7- or 8-metre turning lathe.

The first spark yielded many ones to spread speedily like a prairie fire to every part of the country—small- and large-scale factories not only along the east coast but also along the west coast and to mountainous areas.

The Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held at the direct initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung in May 1959 appealed to the machine-builders and working people of the whole country to unfold a mass movement for doubling the number of existing machine-tools by letting each machine-tool of every factory, enterprise, organ and workshop having machine-tools beget more than one machine-tool in a year as a matter of duty, thus achieving a decisive increase in the production of machine-tools and expanding and reinforcing machine factories steadily.

Unless we had the deep insight and revolutionary sweep of Comrade Kim Il Sung who found out the key to the further development of the engineering industry of the country in the new bud that nobody ever saw, we could not so easily ensure the production of such a large quantity of machines needed urgently in the improvement of the technical equipment of the local industry factories, which sprang up like mushrooms following the June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, and in all the branches of the national economy.

In that unforgetable year when the great movement grew in scope with an irresistible might sweeping all spheres of socialist construction, the workers of the factory where Kim Bong Mo works, boundlessly inspired by the respected Premier's on-the-spot guidance, produced some 50 machine-tools including single-purpose lathes, all-purpose lathes, planers, shapers, hobbings, and others. They also succeeded in making even a flax machine and straw-bag machine.

The workers and technicians of the factory where Comrade Kim Jong Song works produced an 8-metre turning lathe in a little more than 5 months by smashing all conservatism and mystery about technique and displying an indomitable fighting spirit and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance like the anti-Japanese guerillas who manufactured Yonkil Bombs with their own efforts and annihilated the Japanese imperialist aggressors. And in the following year they built a 3,000-ton press by making use of the 8-metre turning lathe, thus demonstrating once again the might of our working class as Red machine-builders faithful to the Leader.

The factory is not an isolated case.

In no more than a year after the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement started more than 13,000 machine-tools were produced in excess of the state plan throughout the country.

Through this movement, not only the number of machine-tools grew speedily, but also the qualitative structure of the machine-tool-building industry changed. It developed from the production of single-purpose lathes to that of all-purpose lathes, from the production of small-scale machines to that of complex and large-scale machines. It made it possible to produce large-scale special machines at ordinary machine factories.

Thus the machine-tools which were multiplied in the course of the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool drive begot workshops and the workshops then grew into factories.

As a result, the machine-building industry bases of the country were further solidified and the production capacity increased markedly. Since then the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement was carried forward without interruption.

Not resting content with successes they had already achieved, the Party's Red machine-builders strove to reinforce technical equipment of the engineering industry and make up missing processes while producing machine-tools with better efficiency and precision.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows: "**We ... promoted a let-machine-tool-make-machine-tools movement on a mass scale to make machine-tools in all places where there were machine-tools, thereby rapidly extending the foundations of the machine-building industry and, at the same time, convincing our working people that they were capable of making machines of any type.**"

Pointing out some measures for further developing the engineering industry at the National Meeting of the Workers in the Domain of the Engineering Industry held in January 1967, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows. "**... In order to build many special medium- and small-scale factories we should produce singie-purpose machines in large numbers. Like 1958 when we built many local industrial factories by waging the machine-tool multiplying movement, it is desirable that a single-purpose machine multiplying movement should be unfolded on a large scale for three years from this year to 1969.**"

Following the meeting, the workers and technicians of the engineering factories of the whole country, putting a primary importance on the multiplication of single-purpose machines and on the replenishment and perfection of equipment, pushed ahead with their work persistently to implement his instructions.

In the energetic struggle they produced a large number of single-purpose machines needed for raising the proportion of pressing and forging in production by introducing the latest achievements made by science and technology in all units.

Meanwhile, they turned out various up-to-date machine-tools, small and large, such as 6,000-ton press, 100-ton broach, 8-shaft vertical lathe, all-purpose automatic processing lathe, and simple presses and hammers and single-purpose machines of high efficiency and compressors and rolling machines.

As a result, the machine-builders of the country solidified further the economic foundation already established and firmly built up many large-, medium- and small-size machine factories, thereby expanding and strengthening large-size equipment production centres and production bases for turning out precision machines and extending the scope of specialization and co-operation in production.

Inspired boundlessly by the Leader's far-reaching plan for nature-remaking, the machine-builders of the factory where Kim Kyong Myong works, who overfulfilled last year the production plan of large-scale escavators more than 3 times by multiplying scores of up-to-date large-scale machine-tools, are now all out in a drive to produce hundreds of machine tools and equipment for replenishment and perfection. When realized, it will increase the production capacity of the factory more than 2 times.

The machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement is now pushed forward strenuously not only in engineering factories, but also in mines, collieries and in light industry and agriculture.

Take the mill where Kim Bong Mo works for instance. The mill has so far multiplied more than 120 machine-tools, thereby increasing the mill's production capacity to the level set for the last year of the Seven-Year Plan, and aided some 20 local industry factories.

Upholding the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's programmatic teachings given at the celebrations of the 20th birthday of the Republic, our working people including the Party's Red machine-builders, who do not know stagnation or marking time, but only advance forward, are waging an energetic struggle to scale this year all heights of the Seven-Year Plan ahead of the set time. And they are making uninterrupted innovation and continued advance to further consolidate the foundations of the independent national economy and ensure speedy socialist construction by producing in excess of the plan several times as many machine-tools and equipment for replenishment and perfection as were produced last year.

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tendants at the meetings trenchantly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their atrocious murder.

Korean residents in Japan had solemn memorial services in every part of Japan for the late Comrade Choe Yong Do and the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan sent a message of condolence to the bereaved family.

A committee was formed by the Korean nationals in Japan to launch a "month of struggle against the death sentences passed on Kim Jong Tae and other patriots belonging to the United Revolutionary Party." The committee issued a statement accusing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their atrocious murder of South Korean revolutionaries.

The Algerian National Liberation Front recently set up the "week of solidarity with the South Korean people fighting against imperialism for Korea's unification." International democratic organizations and democratic public organizations in different countries of the world issued statements, protest cables, urgent written appeals, and announcements, and papers, news agencies and broadcasts in various countries scathingly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their suppression of South Korean patriots.

Always with Fraternal Cuban People

The Korean people held colourful celebrations to observe the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution, the national holiday of the fraternal Cuban people, which marked a new turning point in the life of the Cuban people and in the revolutionary movement in Latin America.

In his message of greetings sent on this occasion to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the respected and beloved Leader of the Cuban people, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, extended the warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Revolutionary Government and the fraternal people of Cuba.

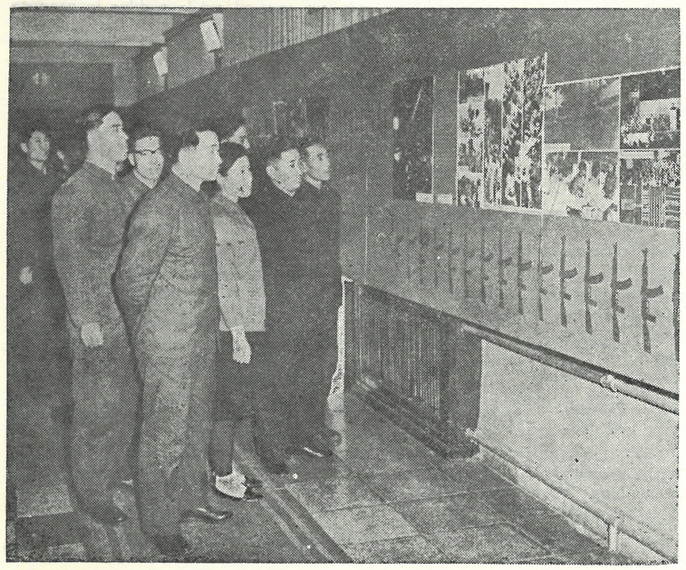
On December 30 last year Pyongyang city meeting was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

Present at the meeting were leading functionaries of the Party and the Government, responsible functionaries of public organizations, working people, co-operative farmers, People's Army men, and youth and students in the city.

Invited to the meeting were Ambassador of the Cuban Republic in our country Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez, staff members of the embassy and Cuban guests staying in our country.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made a report at the meeting.

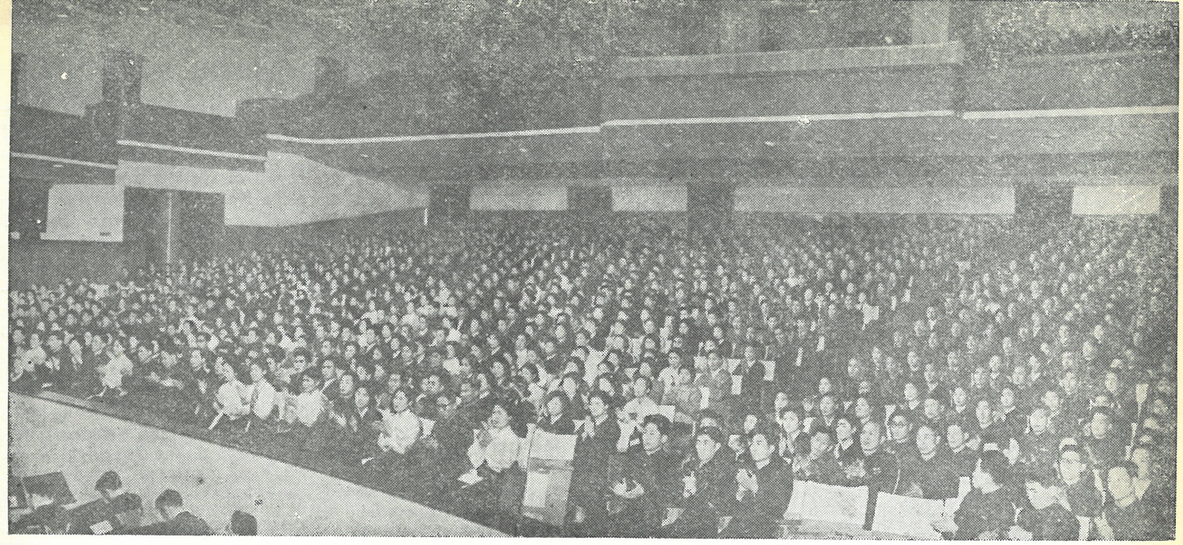
A photo exhibition was held in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution



After extending warm congratulations to the fraternal Cuban people on their national holiday Comrade Pak Sung Chul cited the respected and beloved Leader of our People Comrade Kim Il Sung who said that **"the victory of the Cuban revolution is the first victory of socialist revolution won under the very nose of the United States, it is a continuation of the Great October Revolution in Latin America."**

Saying that the invincible vitality of the Cuban revolution was being demonstrated all the more clearly as days went by, he pointed out that the Cuban people, even though they were under the difficult condition standing face to face with U.S. imperialism, attained great successes in the struggle for firmly safeguarding the revolutionary gains and carrying on socialist construction under the correct leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, their prominent Leader, during the past ten years since the victory of the revolution. Then he mentioned in detail the successes scored by the Cuban people and said that the Korean people were heartily rejoicing over all those brilliant successes as their own and warmly congratulating the Cuban people on the successes.

Pointing out that the victory of the Cuban revolution and its consolidation and development was exerting a strong revolutionary influence on the liberation struggle of the Latin American people and inflicting heavy blows upon the colonial system of the U.S. imperialists, he referred to the fact that the fierce flames of revolution were flaring up in Latin America with the victory of the Cuban revolution as a momentum.



The Pyongyang city meeting celebrating the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution

For this reason, he went on to say, the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries in Latin America were incessantly committing all sorts of manoeuvrings to strangle the Cuban Republic. Then the speaker stressed that with no desperate manoeuvre the enemy could ever check the advance of the Cuban people.

He resolutely condemned the constant aggressive moves and subversive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and extended staunch militant solidarity to the Cuban people in their heroic struggle.

The Workers' Party of Korea has always fully supported all the correct policies of the Communist Party of Cuba and the Revolutionary Government of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, he stressed, and continued:

Our people regard it as a sacred internationalist duty of the socialist countries and the world revolutionary peoples to defend the Cuban revolution and consolidate and develop its victory.

Citing the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung that **"The revolutionary struggles of the peoples in all countries have the relationship of supporting and complementing each other and join together in one stream of world revolution,"** the speaker referred to the mutual solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Cuba in socialist construction and anti-U.S. struggle. Then he said that our people had been waging the struggle for socialist construction and the unification of the country in the tense situation in which they stand face to face with the U.S. imperialist aggressors for over twenty years.

He went on to say:

After liberation our people, inheriting the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, converted the northern half of the Republic into a strong revolutionary democratic base under the sagacious leadership of the Party and the Leader and, in the Fatherland Liberation War, defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world.

Thus, our people humbled the arrogant pride of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and started the U.S. imperialists on the downgrade.

He pointed out that the enemy, instead of drawing due lessons from the shameful defeat, was incessantly committing aggressive manoeuvrings and military provocations against the northern half of the Republic after the war. After giving a detailed account of the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" that exploded fully the myth about the "mightiness" of the U.S. imperialists and the subsequent events, he said that it constituted another victory of our people; through this our people safeguarded the honour and dignity of the nation and, at the same time, gave greater encouraging confidence to the revolutionary peoples of the world.

He said as follows:

Such a shining victory scored by our people again in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle was attributable to the fact that they have embodied the idea of Juche of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, splendidly in all fields and thereby turned our country into an independent socialist country with an advanced socialist system, the firm foundation of an independent national economy and a strong all-people defence system.

The speaker stressed that our people were fully ready to return an annihilating blow at any act of aggression committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Pointing out that the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi

puppet clique was gaining in scope and strength, he expressed his conviction that the glorious struggle of the Korean people would certainly be victorious. Then he strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists should withdraw from South Korea immediately and the UN or any other outside forces should not interfere in the issue of Korea's unification.

He said that the Cuban people were always rendering positive support to and expressing solidarity with the invariable policy of the Government of our Republic for withdrawing the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and realizing the unification of the fatherland independently and to the just cause of the Korean people, and he extended his deep gratitude for it.

After referring to the fact that the U.S. imperialists were on the continuous unavoidable downgrade, the speaker quoted the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"The U.S. imperialists are bluffing now, but when the revolutionary peoples of the world join in mutilating them, the U.S. imperialists will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."

Then the speaker referred to the fact that the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Cuba was getting strengthened and developing as days went by.

In conclusion he said: Our Party and our people will always go along with the fraternal Cuban people in the joint struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, and consistently exert every effort in the future, too, to strengthen the militant solidarity with them.

Following the report, Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez, Ambassador of the Cuban Republic in our country, addressed the meeting.

The Ambassador pointed out that the Cuban people had been regarding the struggle of the Korean people as their own from the days long before the triumph of the Cuban Revolution and that after the victory of the revolution they came to have a better understanding of the history of all the struggles the Korean people had waged at the risk of their lives.

Referring to the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, he said that the experiences of this struggle constituted an example and a fine textbook for all the peoples making revolution.

He spoke about the heroic exploits the Korean people displayed in the great Fatherland Liberation War in which they smashed the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and in the post-war rehabilitation and construction and about the successes the Korean people scored today in the revolution and construction. Then he stated that the Cuban revolutionaries and people were rejoicing over all these successes as their own.

After referring to the fact that the Cuban people under the leadership of Major Fidel Castro Ruz overthrew the pro-U.S. Batista dictatorial regime and attained victory of the revolution ten years ago, he stressed that the Cuban people will advance the revolution by exploiting the rich underground resources of Cuba and continue to fight to the last man, last bullet and last drop of blood and give support to the liberation movements in all countries in the world fighting for freedom of the people.

Then he introduced in detail the successes the Cuban people had registered in 10 years since the victory of the Cuban Revolution and exposed and condemned the villainous criminal acts the U.S. imperialists had been committing in an attempt to check the advance of the Cuban Revolution and stifle it. He said that in the face of aggression the Cuban people have never made a pace of retreat and were determined not to make a slightest concession in their gains that had cost a large amount of blood.

In conclusion, he stressed that the most important thing in the successes the Cuban people had scored in 10 years since the victory of the revolution was that the entire people of Cuba were closely united as one around their Supreme Commander Comrade Fidel Castro and the Party, like the Korean people who, firmly rallying themselves around Comrade Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved outstanding Leader, had built a great, powerful country. He closed his speech with "We will win!" in a confident tone.

Prior to this meeting, gatherings were held in Kim Il Sung University, at the Korea-Cuba Friendship Factory, the Korea-Cuba Friendship Hwasong Co-operative Farm, in the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Tae So belongs and many other places in the country including Pyongyang to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the victorious Cuban Revolution.

The speakers who addressed at these gatherings stressed the weighty historic significance of the victory of the Cuban Revolution and praised the brilliant successes the Cuban people had registered in the past 10 years since the victory of the revolution. They also mentioned the fact that socialist Cuba was advancing vigorously, exerting great revolutionary influence upon the peoples in Latin America. They severely exposed and condemned the villainous schemes of the U.S. imperialists to stifle the Cuban Revolution. They extended firm solidarity with the Cuban people in their heroic struggle.

Following the speeches the gatherings at the Korea-Cuba Friendship Factory and the Korea-Cuba Friendship Hwasong Co-operative Farm respectively adopted messages addressed to the employees of the Havana Chollima Shipyard and to the farmers of the Cuba-Korea Friendship Farm.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution, the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea held a friendship get-together at the Okryu Restaurant with the women in the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in our country.

Another Great Victory for the Korean People, a Shameful Defeat of U.S. Imperialism

On December 23 last the U.S. imperialists, who had intruded the armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of our country to commit criminal acts, admitted their crimes and apologized to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for them and gave assurance that they would not repeat such criminal acts.

Taking into consideration the repeated petitions of the crew of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship and the apology and assurance of the U.S. imperialists, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expelled from the northern half of the Republic the entire former crewmembers of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which was caught red-handed on the scene of the crime by the self-defence measures of the heroic Korean People's Army on January 23, 1968, while conducting espionage activities after intruding deep into the territorial waters of our country.

In this connection, the socialist countries and many revolutionary people of the world have congratulated the Korean people on the great victory they achieved by shattering once again the myth about the "mightiness" of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to smithereens.

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam said in his statement: The U.S. imperialists' open admission of the aggressive acts means a shameful defeat for them and a great victory for the Korean people. The Vietnamese people warmly congratulate the fraternal Korean people on their great victory. The Vietnamese people, he said, will strengthen solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

Nhan Dan, organ of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Workers' Party, said in a commentary under the headline "Great victory of the Korean people": The U.S. imperialists could not but admit their criminal acts although they resorted to all "threats" and "diplomatic pressure." This means an ignominious defeat for the U.S. imperialist aggressors and another great victory for the Korean people who smashed the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism to smithereens, it stressed.

In conclusion, the paper pointed out: The Vietnamese people along with the world people warmly welcome the Korean people and their armed forces for having taught a due lesson to the U.S. imperialist aggressors. It stressed: The Vietnamese people regard this as a common victory for the peoples of the two countries against the common enemy and as an encouragement to the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

Radio Liberation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation pointed out: The apology of the U.S. government shows another fact that the days have gone forever when the U.S. imperialists could commit piracies. Even the U.S. 7th Fleet has lost its effectiveness, it commented.

Granma, official organ of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, carried the full text of the document of apology submitted by the U.S. government to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued in connection with the expulsion of the crew of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" and a report of it.

El Mundo, too, carried the statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a photo of the U.S. representative signing the document of apology of the U.S. government.

A comment of *Radio Moscow* entitled "A lesson the aggressors should not forget" pointed out: It seems that the U.S. imperialists forgot the fact that the days have gone long ago when they could resort to threats and blackmail against the freedom-loving people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. All the attempts of the U.S. imperialists to cope with the "Pueblo" incident by armed conflict went to pieces. This reminds us of how the U.S. imperialist aggression against the People's Korea in 1950-1953 ended. The U.S. imperialist aggressors have sustained

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Besides, a photo exhibition and a film show were held at the Chollima Cultural House in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the victorious Cuban Revolution under the joint sponsorship of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee.

Meanwhile, public organizations, publishing houses, cultural organs, factories and enterprises, co-operative farms and schools in our country sent messages and telegrams of greetings to their counterparts of Cuba, heartily greeting the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution, the national holiday of the Cuban people.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution all the newspapers including *Rodong Shinmun* and *Minju Choson,* other publications and broadcastings carried or broadcasted special editorials and articles under titles "Ten Years of Glorious Struggle and Victory," "Warm Congratulations to 10th Anniversary of Victory of Cuban Revolution," etc.

another military and political defeat in face of the mass heroism of the Korean people.

The comment concluded: The shameful end of the "Pueblo" in the espionage activities shows that the U.S. imperialists can never attain their aggressive aim against the People's Korea.

Rabotnichesko Delo, organ of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, branded this incident as a "shameful act never seen in history" for U.S. imperialism.

Tribuna Ludu, organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, stressed in a commentary: The world people have no doubt at all that this is one of the greatest defeat in the modern history of the United States.

Akahata, central organ of the Japan Communist Party, carried a gist of the statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the report of the Korean Central News Agency under the headlines "United States signed the document of apology," "Korean side expelled the entire crew" and "Defeat of U.S. aggressors." Its commentary entitled "United States submitted to just demand of Korean people" stressed: Seeing that all their military intimidation proved useless before the resolute attitude of the Korean people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that tolerate no aggression and provocation, the United States had no other way but to apologize in compliance with the just demand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This represents a great victory for the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and a great contribution to the common struggle of the people of Japan and all other countries of the world fighting against provocations of the United States.

The paper also carried a commentary under the headline "U.S. imperialism apologized to Korean people" written by Zenmei Matsumoto, Vice-Chairman of the Political and Diplomatic Policy-making Committee under the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party. The commentary said: Gilbert H. Woodward signed the document of apology. It is an international document signed by the formal representative of the government of the United States of America. However hard the U.S. imperialists may try to distort facts uttering nonsense before the ink on the document dries, it stressed, they can never hoodwink the people of the whole world; it only reveals how they are irresponsible and shameless.

Avilio Duarte, representative of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, said in his statement: This incident which inflicted due punishment on the aggressors constitutes another great victory for the Korean people and, at the same time, it served as a good opportunity to prove with concrete example the truth that even a small country can win victory if it fights valiantly against imperialism.

Ewald Kadjibena, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Southwest African People's Organization, said in his statement: The U.S. imperialists signed the document acknowledging their defeat again at Panmunjom, the very place where they had signed the document in acknowledgment of their defeat in the Korean war. Their reckless scheme to cover up their crimes were quite foolish.

De Kin Lin, general secretary of the Burma Council for World Peace, mentioned the victory of the Korean people who had U.S. imperialism knelt down before them. He stressed: This is another great victory the Korean people attained under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Leader of the international communist movement and working-class movement. The peace champions of Burma condemn the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their vicious aggression, and extend full support and solidarity to the heroic Korean people fighting against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, to unify the fatherland independently without interference of outside forces.

Khim Tit, Chairman of the National Committee for Cambodia-Korea Friendship, stressed in his statement: The Korean people of today are not the Korean people at the time of 1950. The entire people are rallied as firm as rock around Premier Kim Il Sung and the whole country has turned into an impregnable fortress. I witnessed all this with my own eyes when I visited Korea last year. Besides, the South Korean people have risen up, arms in hands, in the struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists and achieve national unification and are inflicting telling blows to the U.S. imperialists. In the country like Korea, if the U.S. imperialists continue to make reckless provocations against the northern half of the Republic oblivious of the past lessons, they can never escape annihilating blows and they will be ruined.

Referring to the fact that the U.S. imperialists again knelt down before the Korean people, Phitien Rai, director of Cambodian state newspaper "Nationaliste" and member of Parliament, stressed in his statement: This is a victory of the great military line of Premier Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader, and is an ignominious defeat to be recorded in the history of aggression of U.S. imperialism.

Television Iraq broadcast a commentary under the headline "The U.S. imperialist aggressors have knelt down again before the heroic Korean people." It said: If the U.S. imperialists commit hostile acts again against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea instead of drawing a serious lesson from the recent shameful defeat dealt by the Korean people, the entire Korean people under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and genius military strategist, will surely throw the U.S. imperialist aggressors into the flames ignited by themselves and accomplish the sacred cause of the unification of the country.

Newspapers, news agencies, radios and televisions of Algeria also widely reported the news of the U.S. imperialists having knelt down before the Korean people and apologized to them.

El Moudjahid exposed the absurd sophism the U.S. imperialist aggressors made after the expulsion of the former crewmen of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo." The paper condemned it as an "unprecedented act" and a despicable act that is "worth no comment."

Al Massa, a U.A.R. paper, pointed out in its editorial: Korea has set a great example and lesson which small countries should follow in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

Meanwhile, *Al Akhbar* carried a commentary captioned "Comedy of 'Pueblo'" with a subtitle "Spy, apology, disgrace." Ridiculing the U.S. imperialists who sustained a bitter defeat, the commentary pointed out that the incident showed once again the heroism of the great Korean people capable of holding their stand in face of the U.S. imperialists.

South Korean Armed Guerilla Struggle Develops in Depth

The South Korean revolutionary armed guerillas, who rose in arms to overthrow the vicious colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, are sweeping away the villains and police of the puppet regime, everywhere further expanding and intensifying their struggle.

The armed guerillas carried out active political and propaganda work among the people to plant revolutionary spirit in their minds and inspire them to a struggle.

Through the propaganda activities, the armed guerillas are rallying more firmly the oppressed and exploited working people and patriotic youths and middle aged men in South Korea around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution. And, by organizing revolutionary organizations and people's committee or by other means, the guerillas and people are developing their struggle in depth. In the course of this groups of youths and middle-aged men are volunteering for service in the armed guerilla detachments. And the number of volunteers is increasing with each passing day.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is now expanding and developing into various forms of active anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, armed struggle included. Their struggle is becoming organized gradually and takes deep roots among the workers and peasants, the main force of the revolution, and is vigorously unfolded among broader sections of the masses of all strata."

On November 3, last year, a troop of the armed guerillas which appeared in Uljin area, North Kyongsang Province, attacked a village in the Uljin county and conducted political and propaganda work before the masses after sending the enemy there sprawling.

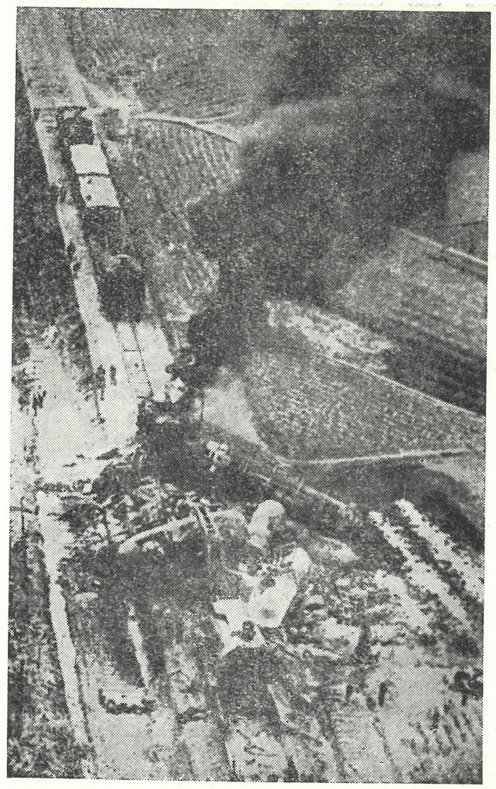
The armed guerillas stressed that the unbearable national disasters and misfortunes the South Korean people were now suffering in a state of total absence of right and in starvation were wholly due to the U.S. imperialist aggressors' occupation of South Korea and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's misrule and tyranny, and exposed exhaustively their heinous crimes unpardonable for ever.

Then, the armed guerillas fervently agitated the masses, saying that in order to get out of the present disasters and misfortunes as early as possible and lead a happy life in the people's paradise in the warm bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, like the people in the northern half of the Republic everyone should join the ranks of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle to smash completely the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. And, they urged that to defeat the enemies the people should have their own revolutionary organizations and stressed that they should form organizations and rise, united as one, in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle to overthrow U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

Greatly inspired with hope and confidence in victory, the masses of people burned their hearts with an adoration and reverence for the respected and beloved Leader.

Choked with emotion the masses shouted, "Let us, too, fight under the leadership of Marshal

The wreck of a military train of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops which was hit hard by a South Korean armed guerilla unit



Kim Il Sung!" unable to repress their excitement.

The masses debated how to frame their organization and came to an agreement.

Presently the armed guerillas and inhabitants there founded a revolutionary political party amid the surging revolutionary zeal. Those who applied for the revolutionary party pledged solemnly to devote their lives to the revolution for the country and nation. They filled in the application form like this, "I swear to fight to the last moment of my life in the sacred struggle for new government, new system and new life," then they put their seals thereto.

Meanwhile, youths and women renewed their noble determination to struggle and organized the National-salvation Youth League and Revolutionary Women's Association and elected their chairmen.

At Around that time, another armed guerilla detachment appeared in Bonghwa county, North Kyongsang Province, and conducted political propaganda among the local people. The armed guerillas who appeared in Bonghwa area had an impressive gathering with the inhabitants from neighbouring villages and appealed them to drive away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and restore the deprived people's power so as to enjoy genuine freedom and happiness.

After disclosing the true colour of the puppet regime installed in South Korea, the armed guerillas told that under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the people in the northern half of the Republic took the power firmly in their hands and built the northern half, which had once been a backward colonial semi-feudal society like the present one in the southern half, into an advanced, strong socialist state where all people are now enjoying freedom and happiness to their hearts' content without being envious of others for nothing.

All the inhabitants present there were greatly moved.

Then, the armed guerillas appealed to the masses: "Let us also establish a people's power by helping each other to live well like the brothers in the northern half!" The inhabitants positively responded to the appeal expressing their fervent support.

The armed guerillas and the inhabitants set up the Bonghwa County People's Committee, and a certain Yun and one Jon were elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively.

Thus, the Bonghwa county saw the restoration of the organ of the people's power which had repeatedly been trampled underfoot ruthlessly by the sworn enemy, the U.S. imperialist occupationists. The event reflected the unanimous desire of the people there to overthrow the colonial fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and realize new government and new system. It boundlessly excited and moved the people, giving the enemies greater horrors.

Keeping up with the surging of the revolutionary struggle which is spreading as never before all over South Korea on account of the armed guerillas' valiant activities, an increasing number of the oppressed, exploited working people and patriotic youths and middle-aged men are joining the ranks of the righteous armed struggle for crushing the enemy.

On November 2, last year, an armed guerilla detachment advanced into Uljin county, North Kyongsang Province, and completely seized a village in Juinri, Bukmyon subcounty, and carried on its activities. At that time a host of youths and middle-aged men in the locality volunteered, vying each other, to join the armed guerilla detachment.

Conducting political propaganda work among the inhabitants, the armed guerillas exposed in details both the aggressive crimes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi quislings, the dirty jackals of the U.S. and Japanese imperialism, and then they distributed among the villagers booklets, each having an insert of a replicated portrait of the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung which they had obtained and carefully kept. They sang the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" for the villagers and introduced to them the ever-thriving people's paradise of the northen half of the Republic of which they had been informed well through the broadcasting of the northern half or other media.

Then, the armed guerillas ardently appealed to the villagers to come out as one in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle to put an end to the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule, the root cause of their present misfortune and hardship, and unify the country and make the entire South Korean people, too, enjoy a new life, happiness and freedom in the warm bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The inhabitants of the village who were ill-clad and hunger-stricken under the misgovernment and tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and therefore had antipathy and hatred against them, were greatly moved by the cogent explanation and fervent patriotic ardour of the guerillas. They shed tears of emotion and shouted repeatingly "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

They also shouted loudly "Down with Yankee rascals and the set of Pak Jung Hi traitors!" "Let us rise in the struggle with arms!"

Excited, youths and middle aged people of the village, vying each other, came out on the spot to enter their names in the application for the armed guerilla detachment expressing their determination to do their bit in driving out Yankee rascals and unifying the fatherland.

Today, in South Korea the oppressed and exploited working people including workers and peasants, and patriotic youths and middle-aged men have come to have more intenser class and national consciousness than before and bearing the bitter experiences in mind they are now strengthening their determination to fight to the end to smash the enemies, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The decisive moment is approaching nearer when the South Korean people will defeat the enemies by violence, win freedom and liberation and achieve the cause of the unification of the country.

HAIL TO THE 13TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

March 23rd this year is the 13th anniversary of the founding of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

On the occasion of the day, the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Pakistani people.

The founding of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in 1956 was indeed an historic event of great significance in the life of the Pakistani people striving for the consolidation of the national independence and for the independent development of the country.

Since the founding of the Republic, the Pakistani people have waged an energetic struggle for the prosperity and development of the country, surmounting all difficulties created due to the colonial rule of the British imperialists.

As a result, the looks of Pakistan have changed markedly.

Enormous successes have been made, above all, in the domain of agriculture.

Every year Pakistan produces about 2 million tons of jute. The cotton production has also increased considerably.

Thanks to the irrigation projects and land reclamation carried on in a number of areas, great success has been achieved in the rice, wheat and other cereal production.

Progress has also been made in industry. Since independence, the Pakistani people have made a big stride in industry through the struggle for liquidating aftereffects of the colonial rule of the British imperialists in the field of industry, and building the foundations of their own national industry. In Pakistan there are at present many medium- and small-scale factories and mills such as jute textile mills, cement factories, chemical fertilizer plants.

Education and culture have also made rapid progress.

All these achievements are valuable fruits of labour gained by the people of this country in the struggle for eliminating the survivals of imperialism and colonialism and creating a new life.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the achievements the Pakistani people have scored since the founding of the Republic.

Today the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism are attempting viciously to block the way ahead of the Pakistani people who are fighting for independence and self-sustenance, and to realize their aggressive ambition.

The U.S. imperialists have employed every conceivable means to achieve their foul aim; they put pressure upon the Pakistani people while trying to appease them using "aid" as a bait.

These schemes of the U.S. imperialists, however, only have thrown the Pakistani people into rage and strengthened their determination to frustrate the criminal aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists and fight in defence of sovereignty of their country and national interests.

Even in the teeth of continued pressure put by U.S. imperialism, Pakistan has for several years boycotted to take part in the SEATO military exercises and expressed their firm solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa fighting against the aggression of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam and against imperialism, colonialism, and racism. All these facts show a firm anti-imperialist stand of the Pakistani people.

Today relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Pakistani peoples are steadily developing in the course of the anti-imperialist joint struggle.

Consulates-general have been exchanged between our country and Pakistan, which is of great significance in the development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries.

The Korean people are convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation with the Pakistani people will be further consolidated and developed in the future.

Today the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying the southern half of our country are running wilder than ever to carry on aggression and launch a new war in Korea, persisting in their opposition to the just struggle of our people for the independent unification of the fatherland.

The Korean people who are driving away at economic construction and defence upbuilding under the leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will surely drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from the southern part of their country and achieve the national unification.

The Pakistani people extend their sympathy and support to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent unification of the fatherland. To our people this is a great inspiration which they prize very highly.

The Korean people who value dearly the relations of friendship and co-operation with the Pakistani people, are convinced that the Pakistani people will achieve a new success in the struggle for the consolidation of the national independence and for the independent development of the country.

Final Victory Belongs to the Fighting Zimbabwe People

March 17 is the day for international solidarity with the Zimbabwe people.

Greeting the day, the Korean people extend their warm militant solidarity to the Zimbabwe people who are fighting against colonialism and racism, and for national liberation and genuine independence.

The Smith clique backed by the U.S.-British imperialists are ruthlessly suppressing the Zimbabwe patriots and people who have risen in the struggle for freedom and independence.

The existence of the racist Smith puppet regime as well as its barbarous massacre of the Zimbabwe patriots are the products of the vicious criminal schemes of the U.S.-British imperialits for keeping the Zimbabwe people in the shackles of eternal slavery and turning Southern Rhodesia into a base of aggression against the nationally independent countries in Africa.

In order to build a colonial bulwark, that is, a "detached force," in the southern part of the African continent against the African peoples, the U.S.-British imperialists rigged up the racist Smith puppet regime, and have ever since actively encouraged its tyrannical rule.

The crafty U.S.-British imperialists ostensibly pretend to have no relationship with the racist Smith clique, though they, in fact, are stepping up in every way their military and economic assistance to them. This is clearly seen in the fact that the U.S. imperialists' oil and other goods and various lethal weapons are being shipped to Southern Rhodesia unrestrictedly through the hands of the South African racists.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists are letting even the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of South Korea and the Japanese militarists to have a hand in their criminal acts. Upon the directives of their master, U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique not only sent tens of thousands of South Korean youth as cannon fodder to the aggressive war in South Viet Nam, but also dispatched "guerilla specialist" to the Smith clique of Southern Rhodesia.

All these facts vividly show that the U.S.-British imperialists who have been instigating the racist Smith clique are, indeed, the chief culprits and the most vicious enemy of the entire African peoples.

Today the Zimbabwe people are fighting stubbornly, taking arms in their hands, to overthrow the Smith clique and win national liberation and independence.

Launching a large-scale armed struggle, the Zimbabwe African People's Union issued a statement in which it pointed out that the time has come when the racists should settle accounts with all the crimes they had committed in the land of Africa, and appealed the entire Zimbabwe people to rise in the nation-wide armed struggle against the Smith clique.

The Zimbabwe guerillas have already expanded their armed struggle to wide areas of the country. At present they are administering heavy blows to the enemy in every part while strengthening their forces furthermore and enlisting actively the broad segments of the people into the national liberation struggle.

Mention must be made of the fact that the Zimbabwe and South African guerillas are carrying on concerted operation.

Their joint struggle has a far-reaching plan for liberating, with combined forces, above all Southern Rhodesia, which is favourable to them strategically but a weak link to the colonialists militarily, and then freeing South Africa using Southern Rhodesia as a base. In this struggle are joining the underground fighters who are acting in various towns and rural areas of Zimbabwe.

The sacred struggle of the Zimbabwe people to achieve national liberation and independence is an important link in the chain of the struggles for liquidating colonialism and racism in Africa once and for all. That is why their struggle is enjoying unanimous support and encouragement from the revolutionary peoples of the whole world including the African peoples.

African countries and numerous countries of the world have taken decisive measures for joint sanction by breaking off their diplomatic and trade relations with the Smith clique; they are resolutely frustrating the schemes of the U.S.-British imperialists to maintain the rule of the white racists in a deceptive manner.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Our people... extend support to the struggle of the Zimbabwe people against the 'independence' of Southern Rhodesia unlawfully and arbitrarily concocted by the Smith clique and to the struggle of the South African people against racial discrimination."**

The Korean people are convinced that the Zimbabwe people will win final victory in their just struggle to wipe out the Smith racists who are aided and abetted by the U.S.-British imperialists.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

A mass dance: "New spring in a guerilla area," depicting the worthwhile life of the people in the guerilla bases in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle
(staged by the amateur art group from Jagang Province)

Scenes from the national art contests between the agricultural working people's amateur art groups which were staged to mark the 5th anniversary of the publication of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country"

A folk song chorus: "Nice is the 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' authored by our respected Premier"
(staged by the amateur art group from South Hwanghae Province)

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National Meeting of Agricultural Workers Held Under Direct Guidance of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Respected and Beloved Leader

Pyongyang City Meeting Held in Celebration of the 21st Birthday of the Korean People's Army

Pyongyang, Korea